BOSTON RECORDER

And Keligious Telegraph.

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RELIGIOUS.

UNION IN PRAYER.

The following Circular, which originated in a Society of Young Men in one of the principal towns of New-England, has been sent us for publication. We invite for it the prayerful consideration of all to whom it is addressed.

To Christians, of all denominations, throughout the United States, who love to "pray for the peace of Jerusalem."

BELOVED BRETHREN. When we reflect upon the great mercies and privileges, by which, in the Providence of God, we, as a nation, are distinguished;—when we consider our unrivalled form of Government, our Institutions, and our Laws;—when we remember with what perfect freedom and security we sit down each under his own vine and fig-tree, having none to molest or make us afraid,—that we have the word and ordinances of God, in all their purity, and the wonderful provisions of his grace, set before us —and that we are permitted always to worship Him according to the dictates of our own consciences;—the question, it would seem, must naturally arise in every tender heart,—" What have we fendered to the Lord for all his benefits towards us?" And when we turn from such a survey of our own happy lot, to that of the vast multitudes in the world, who are wholly destitute of these inestimable blessings; who can suppress the inquiry—Why are tee thus favored? Verily, "God hath not dealt so with any nation; and as for his judgments, they have not known them." Is it because we are better, holier, or more deserving of the favor of heav-en, than any other nation? God forbid that we en, than any other nation? God forbid that we should be guilty of the arrogance of such a thought! Who is it, then, "that maketh us to differ?" And why this broad and high distinction, not only above every nation now existing, but above all the people that have ever found a dwelling on the face of the earth? Surely, every Christian heart will acknowledge, that this is only of the mercy of our God and because "Me hart hearn our because "Me hart hearn our because" God, and because " He hath been our help and our

Christian Brethren, there is resting on this country a weight of obligation, such as never rested on any other people; there is attached to us a responsibility, such as the Christians of no other nation no other age-will have to answer for. And it certainly becomes us, with solemnity and earnestness to ask, "Lord, what wilt thou have us to do?"

Let us examine well ourselves and our circumstances, and see if the Providence of God will not furnish us with an answer to this question.—We believe there has long been, and still is, a lamentable deficiency of Christian feeling and of prayer, in relation to the public concerns of our nation, our Rulers, and our Young men. Call to mind the Sanctuary, and examine yourselves respecting your own private devotions. Is it not a fact, in your of which we ought to blush, and humble ourselves before God, that we seldom pray, that our wise men may be endued with true wisdom—that "our Ruters may be peace and our Exactors right-cousness"—and that our young men, who are rapidly pressing forward into their fathers' places, may "have the fear of God before their eyes?" Have not "the pastors also transgressed" in this thing? Are we not all guilty before God, and our own

The holy oracle of our faith declares, (Rom, xiii. 1,) that "the powers that be are ordained of God;" and therefore have a claim, not only upon our respect and obedience, but upon our sympathy, and our prayers. But yet more strongly and explicitly is this duty of praying for our Rulers enjoined up-on us, in the 1st Epistle to Timothy, 2d chapter, 1-3 verses; where the apostle "exhorts that, first of all, supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks be made for all men; for kings, and tor all in authority; that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life, in all godliness and honesty. For this peaceable life, in all godiniess and nonesty. For this is good and acceptable in the sight of God our Saviour." How can any Christian neglect a duty so plainly and torcibly set before him! Nay if it be "rightcousness" only that "exalteth a nation," and if "sin be the" greatest "reproach" that can come upon "any people"—how can any lover of his country be indifferent or supine, in view of this

By these considerations, Christian Brethren, and by others which will naturally suggest themselves to every reflecting mind, we have been induced to address you thus publicly; hoping that all who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, and who have any real regard for their country, feeling an unity of spirit with us on this subject, will also cordially unite in setting apart a portion of their time, and consecrating it to special prayer to God, for his blessing on our Rulers, and on the young men of our

Should you, Brethren, upon a prayerful considershould you, brethren, upon a prayerful consideration of this subject, enter into our views; we would respectfully propose the first Thursday in January, and the Fourth day of July, in each year, to be set apart, (according as each Church may find most convenient and suitable to its circumstances,) for the purpose above mentioned. And we do affectionately entreat all Christians, of every name and denomination, to assemble in their respective and denomination, to assemble in their respective places of prayer, on those days, and unite with us, in imploring the blessing of God upon our National and State Rulers, and upon the youth of the land; that they may all, both at the present time, and ever hereafter, be the real and cordial friends of our Lord Jesus Christ;—that our Rulers may always "the just men, ruling in the fear of God?" ways "be just men, ruling in the fear of God;"—that our young men may be made worthy to come forward, in the strength of the God of Israel, and fill their places;—and that so, our beloved country may enjoy the continued smiles of Providence, and we, becoming, through grace, "that happy people, whose God is the Lord," may be blessed with the minterrupted and unmarred possession of the inheritance of our forefathers.

REVIVAL INQUIRIES.

We find in the Western Luminary, the notice below, of an intended conference to be holden at Winchester, Ken. on Thursday, the 26th of November, for the purpose of inquiring into the nature of revivals and the best method of producing and conducting them." We could really wish some other phraseology substituted for the expression, producing revivals," as it is evidently calculated to make an impression too favorable to the influence of human agency, in this work of the Holy Spirit. Chr. Jour.

PRESBYTERIAN CONFERENCE.

The West Lexington Presbytery, at their late essions in Lexington, determined to hold a Conference meeting in Winchester, commencing on the Thursday evening before the fourth Sabhath in this month, November. The object of this meeting is to confer with each other, in an affecof the Lord, on the nature of revivals of religion,

and the best method of producing, and continuing them, when commenced. The hindrances, or preventatives of revivals, and the state of feeling, exercises of mind, and sacrifices necessary to the prosperous work of the Lord, will probably be discussed. This meeting, it is hoped, will be produc-tive of great good to individuals and the church in general within the bounds of this Presbytery. The nquiry is, who shall constitute or compose this conference! The answer is simple. All the ministers and elders belonging to the churches under the care of the West Lexington Presbytery. The vacant churches should seel a deep interest in this meeting, and should at least have a representative there, whose duty it should be to take part in the exercises. As many of the members of the church as can conveniently attend, should do so. All persons are at liberty to attend. The meeting will be conducted with open doors. If we would have this meeting to be extensively useful, we must be much engaged in prayer to God, for the influence of his Holy Spirit, and grace to impress our hearts with a deep sense of our unworthiness and entire dependance on him for every blessing. Let the churches feel and do their duty on this subject. Let ministers cultivate a more elevated piety in their own hearts and conduct. Let the standard of piety in ministers and people be raised to a more emi-nent degree, and let those who shall attend this contemplated meeting, determine by the grace of God, to go up to it in the name and fear of the Lord. If we thus go, the great Head of the church will go with us. The spiritual wants of the peo-ple within the limits of this Presbytery, are numer-ous and pressing. The manner in which they can be supplied, and the sacrifices that must be made to meet them, are subjects that call loudly on the serious and prayerful attention of ministers people. This is a period when no man should be idle. There are thousands who are perishing for lack of knowledge. The Macedonian cry may be heard in every direction. The invisible world is filling up with inhabitants from our globe. Let ministers awake. Behold, death is all around them; and the judgment bar and an endless eternity just before them. Shall they slumber, will they, can they, dare they do it? Shall they conform to the amusements and follies of the giddy and thoughtless? Shall they, to render themselves agreeable to the world and sinners, display folly and levity in the midst of this spiritual death? No, must be simultaneous answer of every faithful servant of Christ-we will arise, gird on our armor, press to the field of action, and stand or fall with the cause of our Immanuel—we will make no compromise with the world or sin-we will not lay down our arms till we obtain the victory or die in the REVIVALS.

Do the Christian people recognize the fact that, while complaints are going the rounds respecting the decline of revivals, God is still in various parts of the land remembering his people for good? Of such overpowering displays of the Divine influences as have been sometimes recorded, we do not induced now hear. but we do hear, almost every week, of the gentle distilling of grace, like the dews upon Hermon—of converts multiplied in va-rious places and among different denominations. Let Christians welcome these tokens with grateful, believing and devoted hearts—let them, even "in the day of small things," rejoice and be faithful, and who can tell but ere long, God will return and revive them with more abundant blessings.

[Christian Journal.

HOW ARE WE TO DO GOOD!

The manner in which we attempt to be useful to others is of very great consequence. We hardly know of an individual who is too much on his guard in this particular. The prevailing fault is on the opposite extreme. There is a proneness in human nature to carry points by authority and overbearing. How are we to do good, is therefore an inquiry worthy of our consideration and essential to our success, next to ascertaining that we have disposition thus to do. The direction of our Saviour on this subject is, that we ourselves ' eleave to that which is good, and in the mean time, be kindly affectioned one to another with brotherly love; in honor preferring one another.' Who can help being impressed with the belief that, in this day of Christian enterprise and action; when the church is waking up to attempt great things for Zion; when the subtlety and malignity of the foes of righteousness, even under the best treatment, will be sufficiently called into exercise, there should be a strict compliance with this direction.— They that would win men to heaven, (and there is no such thing as driving them there,) must themselves have the temper of heaven. There is such a thing as being fervent in spirit, and faithful in duty, and yet being, at the same time, filled with meckness and gentleness.—We leave our readers to judge whether the Saviour and the primitive Christians, notwithstanding the coarser features of the times in which they lived, were not examples of this kind—and whether in this trait of character does not lie, in a great degree, the true secret Chr. Journ.

From the Canadian Courant.

PRESBYTERIANISM IN IRELAND.

"The first settlement of Presbyterians in Ireof which we have any authentic record, occurred about the year 1611; the civilization of its then rude inhabitants had, for a long time, been a desideratum with the English Government. and with this desire they joined the vain expecta-tion of converting them to the Protestant faith; for this purpose, encouragement was given to Clergy of the Anglo Episcopal Church to emigrate to Ireland, but the poverty of the people not affording them such comfortable livings as they had enjoyed in England, and the rude state of Society, and opposition to Protestantism rendering a residence in Ireland very uncomfortable, most of them returned, and by their descriptions of the country, soon produced a shyness among their brethren to undertake a mission which was attended with so many

In this state of things, encouragement was held out to the English Puritans, who were suffering persecution at home, and to the Scotch Presbyterians to settle in the country, and many accordingly came over, expecting to enjoy that freedom of conscience in their new habitations, which had been denied them in their native country. The Presby-terian Ministers that first settled in the country were kindly received by the tolerant Arch-bishop Usher, several of his clergy assisted at their ordi nation, and a participation in the tithes and Church livings was allowed them, although they neither used the Liturgy, nor otherwise conformed to the Episcopal Church. They held monthly and quarterly conferences, and were stren-uous and successful in their efforts to convert the

natives to Ptotestantism. Their congregations were also much enlarged by the influx of Presbyterians from Scotland, and non-conformists from the principal to enable the Society to establish an England, whom religious persecution drove from their homes to seek peace and comfort in a then foreign country. Intolerance most generally drives away the most useful members of Society, and this soon became evident by the improvement and rapid progress towards civilization, which was made in Ulster, immediately after the influx of the Scotch and English; and it is but justice to say, that even to the present day, that Province holds a superiority over all other parts of the kingdom, in the mor-al deportment of its inhabitants, its extensive al deportment of its inhabitants, its extensive manufactures, and the cultivation of the Arts and

Of the present state of these churches, the writer speaks as follows:
"The Presbyterian Church of Ireland consists

of 4 Synods, comprising 30 Presbyteries, and about 360 Congregations. The division which has lately taken place in the Synod of Ulster, and which is likely to take away from that body a greater number than was at first supposed, had its orgin in doctrinal matters. A number of the Ministers in different Presbyteries

lately declared themselves to be Arians; this declaration elicited several animated discussions in the Synod, and has finally terminated in the secession of the Arians from their orthodox brethren. In doctrine the Synodof Ulster may be said to be moderately Calvinistc: the Presbyterian Synod of Ireland, and the Roomed Presbyterians, purely Calvinistic: the Synd of Munster, the Presbytery of Antrim, and the late Secession from the Syn-od of Ulster, Unitaran.

[We cheerfully inser; the following Circular, to aid the views of the publisher in his laudable undertaking. If the enemy is coming in a a flood" on the United States, we may expect "the Spirit of the Lord will lift up a standard against him," and that he will employ instruments for that

James B. Requa, proposes to publish on the second day of January 1830, a weekly Paper, entitled,

THE PROTESTANT. The revival of the order of Jesuits, with all their pristing The revival of the order of Jesuits, with all their pristine subtilty and vigor, suggests inquiries and contemplations deeply interesting to the Christian Patriot. In its practical exhibitions, the boasted immutability of Popery is correct; and Protestants who faucy that the Romish system has been changed in its essential principles, or that it has been meliorated in its grand distinctive characteristics, are totally deceived. Doubless it has lost its wide-spread supremacy, but not its boundless arrogance—it has been partially despoiled of its usurped power, but not of its mischievous will and determinations—and although it has been obliged to suppress the fires of porsecution, yet it retains all its merciscope. suppress the fires of persecution, yet it retains all its merci-

less malignity.

In fact the sleepless and wily exertions of the devotces of "The Man of Sin," constitute a serious topic of scrutiny to all persons who exult in the glorious Reformation, and who long for the extension of the Church of Christ in her ornamental sacctity and gracious illumination. The astonishing and fearful increase of Popery in the United States, combined with the firmly rooted establishment of that antichristian domination in Lower Canada, comprises investigations highly momentous not only to the Protestant churches, but also to civil society. Circumstances have hitherto rendered as satarged acquaincance with the Romish dogmas and munimery, comparathely unnecessary to the various denominations of believen in America—but the means ches, but also tever society. Circumstances are interest consisted an enlarged sequenciate with the Rossish degrams and mummery, comparatively unnecessary to the various denominations of believen in America—but the means which are at present employed to enlarge the dominions of the Papal jurisdiction, especially in this Republic, now require the counteracting influence of the Press, to unveil the preselyting artifices of the Phalanx of Jesuit Missionaries; and to develop the anti-evargelical character and tendencies of that "falling away" which Paul describes as "all de-ceivablences of unrighteomores," and which by "the testi-mony of Jesus" is doomed eventually to inevitable destruc-

mony of Jesus" is doomed eventually to meetable destruction.

It is therefore intended to issue a weekly paper which
shall be exclusively devoted to a portraiture of Popery, and
the defence of the Reformation. All topics which either
have been, or which are now controverted among those Protestant denominations, who "inold the head," will be entirely excluded. The sole object of this publication are; to
inculcate Gospel doctrines against Romish corruptions—to
maintain the purity and the sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures against Monkish traditions—to exemplify the watchild
care of Immanael over "the Church of God which he hath
purchased with his own blood"—and to defend that revealed
truth, which Luther and Zaingle, Calvin and Arminius;
Cranmer and Knox; Ueher and Rutherford; Baxter and
Owen; Burnett and Neal; Wall and Gale; Whitfield and
Wesley; and all their different followers ex animo and true
voce, have approved, against the creed of Pope Pins IV.
and the canous of the Council of Trent—and no article will
be admitted into the Protestant, which does not contribute

to these desirable results.

Hence the Protestant will include—Narratives displaying the rise and progress of the Papacy; its spirit and character in former periods; its modern pretensions; and its present enterprising efforts to recover and extend its unholy dominates the process of the pr especially on the Western Continen Biographical notices of Martyrs, Reformers and Popish ersecutors.

Essays describing the doctrines, discipline, and ceremo ies of the Romish Hierarchy; and its desolating influence pon individual advancement, domestic comfort, and nation

prosperity.
Illustrations of Sacred Prophecy relative to the Mystical

A faithful expose of the moral and religious condition of Lower Canada, as debased by the prevalence of the Ro

Supremacy.

And a notice of all interesting religious occurrences. And a notice of all interesting religious occurrences. From this brief syllabus of the proposed contents of the paper, it will be perceived that The Protestant will furnish to persons not conversant with the genuine nature of the Papal System, an antidots to its delusions, that it will delineate its withering effects in every country where the God of Providence has mysteriously tolerated its away—and, by unfolding the special subantages of the ever blessed Reformation, where its being principles have ruled, it may excite a quenchless untiring zeal to promulgate the benefits of that gloriously eventful ecclasiastical and civil revolution; that thereby we may aid in expediting the joyous long prayed thereby we may aid in expediting the joyous long prayed for era, when the mighty angel with a strong voice shall resound:—" Babylon the Great is fallen, is fallen!"

COSDITIONS .- The Protestant shall be issued weekly quarto, containing eight pages. - Two dollars per an num, payable at the expiration of air montas. Persons paying for five copies of the Protestant, shall have the sixth gratis. Ministers of the Gospel, and other Christiaus, who will kindly undertake to procure subscribers, are requested to transmit their lists of names and address by the middle of December, directed to the Editor of the Protestant, 248 trains Street New York.

New-York, Nov. 2, 1829.

For the Boston Recorder "WIDOWS SOCIETY."

A misapprehension of the objects and manage-ment of this Society, which seems at present to exist, has induced the Directors to make the following concise statement. In doing this they are aware they may be thought to obtrude themselves almost too frequently on the notice of the public; but as they have been obliged for the three last years, to solicit their assistance, they have thought it desira-ble that the exact state of their funds and system of operation should be understood.

This Society has always been distinct in its object from the "Widows and Fatherless Society," as it embraces a different class of beneficiaries. riginal design was the assistance of aged and infirm Widows and Single-women, and was never intended to extend its aid to those who were able to support themselves by labor. A fund was formed at the commencement of the Society in 1817, is a good opportunity for successful tract distribu-

Asylum at some future day; but the pressing ne-cessities of the poor, and the loss of many annual Subscribers have induced the Managers this year to recall the original appropriation of a part of the interest and from this time, until it is in their powbut a distant and from this time, until it is in their power to provide an Asylum (of which they entertain but a distant and faint hope) the whole interest will be expended quarterly. The permanent fund now amounts to \$3,682,66 and is invested in the Mass. Hospital Life Insurance Company. The remaining half of the interest, with the annual Subscriptions, which are from one to five dollars each, have constituted the disposable fund.

The following is an extract from the Annual Report of the board presented at the Society at their late meeting. "The amount of appropriations for the relief of the Widows who have been recommended for assistance, during the past year, appears on referring to the quarterly records to be \$615,17.— This has been distributed by the Visiting Committee chosen quarterly in the usual manner, after careful personal investigation of the wants of the applicants, and divided into 220 portions, averaging scarcely three dollars a quarter to each individual.

As the same persons form a part of the list pre-sented every quarter, some of them receive twelve dollars a year. We regret to find that the number of annual subscribers has very much decreased since the last meeting, as it amounts only to 189.—In the year 1323 it was 354. You will perceive it is now reduced nearly to one half.—It is presumed this is the result of many accidental causes, for we are unwilling to admit the supposition that any one in whose power it was to contribute so small a sum, as the lowest amount received as a Subscription, would voluntarily withdraw her name; but deaths, removals, and the extraordinary depression of the times, have reduced our member, as the same causes have that of almost every other charinstitution in the City.

When we were in great want of funds to meet very pressing demands for assistance, we unexpect-edly received \$75 from a private sewing circle, with edly received \$75 from a private sewing circle, with
the desire it should be immediately applied to the
relief of Widows. This sum, together with several articles of clothing, we beg leave to assure the
ladies who composed the circle was most thankfulty received, and was particularly opportune, as it
formed the entire sum we were enabled to expend
for the Summer quarter. It has been a subject of
discussion in the Society whether it is expedient to
appeal to the public in behalf of this charity, and it is appeal to the public in behalf of this charity, and it is still so, but we had already made the experiment with so much success that it was again voted to request one of the Clergymen of this City to deliver a Sermon. After the eloquent and appropriate discourse of the Rev. Mr. Donne in Trinity Church, a collection amounting to \$152,86 was taken, which will form a large part of the sum for expenditure this winter. In concluding this report we trust it will not be deemed an improper allusion to the depression of the times of which we have spoken before, if we remind you that if this is felt severely by those once in affluence, it must be more so by the poor, thrown out of the employment and deprived of the Charity they were accustomed to receive from many families now unable to bestow it. "Let this remembrance then be but a fresh motive to exertion and another incentive to Benevo-lence." Boston, Dec. 15, 1829.

HOME MISSIONS.

For the Boston Recorder Extract of a letter from an Agent of the Massachusetts Missionary Society in Maine.

Discouragements .- "There remaineth yet very much land to be possessed" in this region—and yet every inch we gain, is disputed. We are literally surrounded with those, who seem to regard us, and all our plans, with a jealous eye; and are met with opposition at the very threshold of all our attempts to do good. Never did I know the power of prejudice, as since I have been here—and it is so interwoven with ignorance, that in the language of another-"the sword of etherial temper loses its edge, when tried on the scaly hide of this Levia-than." My circuit is much too wide. I am situated like the farmer, whose farm is twice as large as he can properly manage; here he scatters a little seed, and there a little, but for want of proper en-closure and culture, the harvest is lost. Do you ask—" Why not confine your labors to M.?" Because when I see so many little churches in this vilderness, without a shepherd, I am constrained by their earnest calls, to go and feed them. I cannot see them famish and die.

Encouragements .- Good effects have resulted from our Bible class. One little girl, seriously impressed at our Sabbath school, appears well, and I trust the seeds of piety are sown in her heart-she feels much for heathen children. A young man too has recently been awakened to a solemn sense of eternal things. He is the son of respectable parents formerly of M., Mass. Another man, be tween 50 and 60 years of age, a select man for many years—the foremost man in forming our society, and building our meeting house has recently be come a praying man. There is evidently increasing attention to the means of grace, and our public mblies are very full and solemn-truly Holy Spirit seems hovering over us, ready to scend-waiting only for more faith and prayerful-

Pleasing Occurrences .-- When, some months since, I visited the family to which the young man mentioned above, belongs, all the children, eight or nine in number, were at home; all of them, adults —with some of them I conversed personally, particularly the eldest; and having given them they all sat down and read, I should think 15 minutes, while there was perfect silence and solemnity, and while my own attention was turned to the subject of my approaching evening lecture. I was surprised, to find all in the room thus seriously engaged; the Holy Spirit seemed to be present; and if I ever lifted up my heart to heaven, it was then; that the reading of those little messengers of truth might be blessed to the salvation of their souls. They all went to the meeting; and at the close, when all had retired but myself, I saw the young man referred to, lingering behind—he waited for me-I came to him-he evidently wished to speak, but could not-and we walked along in solemn at length, with faltering accents he said-" I don't feel very easy in my mind!" O—the manner in which he said this, was every thing. Judge if you can, what were my feelings and, what I said to

Tracts.-The tracts for which you gave me an order, I have taken from the Depository and most-ly distributed—and am more and more convinced benevolent operation. Many in this region, go into the woods in the winter, for lumbering; and here

tion. In one instance, the reading of a tract on Sabbath morning, prevented four young men a-mong us, from going a fishing as they had proposed, and perhaps saved them from a watery grave.

Benevolent Effort .- A missionary association has been formed here recently, when \$20 were sub-scribed, and \$10,40 were found in the box kept at the monthly concert. You perceive therefore, there is a bright as well as a dark side to our picture and you will rest assured that the aid you afford us, is not a waste of the Lord's bounty."

Remark .- Scarcely three years have the ordinances of religion been enjoyed on this spot, and but a very few years since, it was one dense un-broken forest. How does the wilderness even now, bud and blossom as the rose!

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

AN EXAMPLE WORTHY OF IMITATION. Extracts from the Minutes of the Synod of New-Jer-sey. October 22, 1829. SABBATI: SCHOOL OPERATIONS.

Whereas, the Synod of New-Jersey consider the religious instruction of the rising generation of great importance; and worthy of extraordinary efforts on the part of ministers of the Gospel and private Christians; and whereas the attention of the Christian community needs to be more fully awakened to the paramount interest and magnitude of the object, and whereas it is believed that a regular system of Sabbath School operations affords the best facilities for communicating such instructions, and under the blessing of God proves one of the

I. Resolved, 'That this Synod have a deep and growing conviction of the usefulness and importance of Sabbath Schools.

Resolved, That the Synod appoint a committee to act in connexion with the Sabbath school societies within the bounds of this Syrod in their efforts to promote the cause of Sabbath schools, and that the committee have authority to appoint and commission agents, provided that the means of their support can be obtained, and that the committees also be ambrized to do whatever else they may deem expedient for furthering the interests of Sabbath schools, and that the committee be required to report to the Synod annually.

III. Resolved, That we recommend to all the ministers and churches in connexion with this body, to make special efforts for the improvement and e argement of Sabbath school instruction.

In conclusion, the Synod have only to say that the more they reflect on the power and salutary influence of the Sabbath school system, the more are they convinced that it has been raised up by the Great Head of the Church to be emineatly instrumental in enlightening the ignorant, checking the progress of vice, diffusing the principles of divine truth, and in promoting a radical and extensive reformation in society; they would, therefore, com-mend it to the prayers, the patronage, and the most devout and serious consideration of the churches

The following named gentlemen were appointed Rev. Dr. M. Dovell, Elizabethtown; Mr. J. C. Horn-blover, do.; Mr. Robert B. Campfield, do.; Mr. Oliver Nutman, Elizabethtown; Mr. J. C. Horn-blover, do.; Mr. Robert B. Campfield, do.; Mr. Oliver Nutman, Elizabethtown; Mr. James Crane, Elizabethtown.

INTELLIGENCE.

CHICKASAWS.

Extracts from a Letter of Mr. Wilson, duted Sept. 29, 1829.

Since the receipt of the foregoing communicaions, the Chickasaws have been more agitated with the apprehension of being removed west of the Mississippi. This has disheartened the chiefs in regard to enforcing the salutary laws which had been enacted; has created an anxiety and confusion among the people, and turned their attention, in a great measure, from religion, and numbers in the general despondency, have returned to their former vicious indulgences. Mr. Wilon, the missionary at Caney Creek, who is now at Tokshish during a temporary absence of Holmes, makes the following remarks under date of September 29.

"I have not been enough among the people to form an opinion of the state of feeling in the neigh borhood, but from what I have seen, I should say that it is much as it has generally been for two years past. There are, perhaps, twenty persons who appear to be seriously concerned on the subject of religion; and of one half of that number we have hopes that they are Christians, a few, we think, give good evidence of being such. A majority of each of these classes are black people. I fear that the state of feeling among the church members not so good as it was three months ago. Next bhath is the regular time for the communion The prospect is that there will more Indians attend formerly in the habit of attending, but not nearly so many as on the last occasion of the

In a postscript, dated the 10th of October, Mr Wilson remarks-

"Our meeting took place on last Sabbath, as was expected. Mr. Byington and Col. Folsom were present. It was a good meeting, but there was nothing special in its character. Some of those who manifested much feeling at the meeting is July have since shown that it was nothing but sympathy. Some who were then thought to be seriimpressed went to a ball play instead of attending our last meeting. Some others who live within a few miles did not attend. One, who was thought certainly to be a Christian, more than a month ago concluded to give up her religion. But still the good Spirit of the Lord is among us. At the late meeting, about sixty came forward to the anxious seats, and never did I see such weeping at any place. I wept with those that wept: but to my mind that is no evidence that they are under the influences of the Spirit of God."

In another letter, information is given, that at the meeting just mentioned, two Indians and two black people were admitted to the church.

not surprising, that, when a religious excitement takes place among a people who have heard and thought as little about Christianity as the majority of the Indians have, there should be much of mere animal feeling, many fluctuations, and many instances of going back to sin. Many fall into the delusions of the adversary, and mistake their own character, and many may appear to be anxious because their neighbors are. But if any are really because their neighbors are. But if any are really created anew by the Holy Spirit—their consciences nlightened and made active, their hearts purified. their conduct reformed-and this change is permanent—a great thing is accomplished, even if the change extends to but very few. It is believed that

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many others have been so far instructed as to be materially restrained and benefitted. Still, the missionaries need the prayers of the churches, that they may know how to instruct, to admonish, and to discern character. Christians should also pray that the new converts may be taught of God, may not be deceived, and may not fall into temptation. [Missionary Herald.

LIBERIA.

Extract of a letter published in the African Repository, from Dr. Machin, Agent of the African Colonial Association, dated Liberia, Aug. 31.

"Our little town is rapidly increasing, several new substantial buildings have been put up within two months, and others are in progress; so that if nothing intervenes to prevent it, we will present, in one or two years, quite a respectable appearance.

vent it, we will present, in one or two years, quite a respec-table appearance.

The military force of the Colony having been considera-bly augmented, it appeared proper that the senior officer should be of a higher grade than that of Captain. I have accordingly promoted James C. Barbour to the rank of Ma-jor, commanding the military forces of Liberia; he is one who takes a pride in such matters, and will, I think, dis-charge the duties of the office with credit to himself, and no doubt have great influence in keeping up the military spirit of the colonists, which, I am sorry to say, was rapidly declining.

"Enclosed, you have the returns of our late election, and "Enclosed, you have the returns of our late election, and the appointments made by me for the ensuing year. The election this year was conducted in a manner highly credit-able to the inhabitants, although it was very warmly contes-ted. Indeed it reminded me of the United States, both as regards the violence of party spirit exhibited there on simi-lar occasions, and the implicit obedience to the will of the majority after the result was made known."

MALTA AND TINOS.

Extract of a letter from Malta, to the Editors of the Journal of Commerce, dated Sept. 12.

"I presume the people in our country wonder why the press here is burdened by a consorship. The reason is, that the Treaty by which the English hold these Islands,

that the Treaty by which the English hold these Islands, obliges them not to interfere with the religion of the country; and an upwar would doubtless be made if a contrary course were pursued. All foreign books are distributed without restraint, and permission has recently been obtained to circulate freely books printed here in Modern Greek. The British and Foreign Bible Society have proposed to Mr. Goodel to oversee the printing of the Turkish New-Testament in the Armenian character, at the American press in this city."

Speaking of the marriage of Mr. King, who is under the patronage of the New-York Ladies Greek committee, to Miss Auna Aspasia Mengous, by Mr. Anderson, at Tinos, the writer says, "Tinos is a place of more superstition than almost any other in Greece, being a resort of pilgrimages, or something of that sort,—and some apprehension was entertained of the impression which the marriage of a priest to a member of the Greek church by a Protestant clergyman, would make upon the minds of the people. But no objection was made from any quarter before the ceremony took place, and on the next morning the Greek Priest sent them a pair of beautiful doves, as an emblem of the happiness which he wished those to a member of the lappiness pace, and on the next morning the Greek Priest sent them a pair of beautiful doves, as an emblem of the happiness which he wished them to enjoy. He afterwards called to present his compliments and leave his blessing. Mr. King is about to open a Ladies' School at Tinos for ancient Greek, which will be taught by Mrs. K."

REVIVALS.

REVIVAL IN MONSON, MASS.

Extract of a Letter to the Junior Editor-for which, as it is "like cold water to a thirsty soul," we readily exclude editorial articles for this week.

it is "Like cold water to a thirsty soul," we readily exclude editorial articles for this week.

Monson, Dec 18, 1829.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—Amidst the infrequency of revivals in our churches, a subject which has drawn from you a discussion so much needed, it will be cheering to your heart to know, that God has not forgotten to be gracious, that the Holy Spirit has not withdrawn and left every portion of his heritage to barrenness and desolation—A revival has been in progress in this congregation, during most of the past summer and autumn, very interesting in its character and peculiarly happy in its effects. That the spirit of God was moving upon some minds, awakening them to deep and anxious concern, was apparent about the first of July. Although previous to this, there was some increased attention to the word, yet the circumstances of the church, and the state of feeling existing among some of its members were such, that all favorable symptoms were overlooked; and the general impression was, that no revival could be expected until professors were brought to love one another, and manifest more of the meekness and gentleness of Christ. But it has since appeared, that some who cared for Zion and were alarmed in view of the state of things,—especially a circle of praying females, were at this time unusually engaged in supplicating the divine interposition. They falt that nothing but a revival of God's work would care the evils which existed among us. They went to God, therefore, and spread the case before him. Their prayers were not in vais. Soon were they cheered by the anxious inquiry from one and another, "What shall I do to be saved:" and by the good tidings that some had been born of the Spirit. This increased their earnestness at the throne of grace, and strengthened their hope of seeing greater things. Little was said, and but one extra meeting in a week appointed till near the middle of August, when it was apparent to all, that God by his spirit was in the midst of us, of a truth, working for the glory of who have expressed hope, is not far from 90. On the first who have expressed hope, is not far from 90. On the first Sabbath in this month 60 were admitted to the communion of the church on profession of their faith. In the Baptist Society, on the west part of the town, I am informed that 15 or 16 have been brought into the kingdom.

The work has been distinguished by its stillness and power. Little animal excitement, but such solemnity and fixed-ness of attention to two hones and two powers of the street of the two hones and two powers of the street of the two hones and two powers of the street of the two hones and two powers of the street of the two hones are the street of the two hones are the street of the

ness of attention to truth, and such tokens of God's presence, in our meetings, as exceeded what we have witnessed in former revivals. Convictions were of short continuance, but deep and pungent. When the sinner, under the true sense of his lost and undone condition, cast himself upon the mercy of Christ, hope came like the dawn of the morning, which shireth more and more unto perfect day. Great hamility, self-distrust, and sense of sin mingled with peace of mind and lively affection for spiritual and holy things. Many of our first families have shared in the work; and the subjects of it are, principally, voult of both sexes. Of the ness of attention to truth, and such tokens of God's pre-

my of our first families have shared in the work; and the subjects of it are, principally, youth of both sexes. Of the 60 admitted to the Church, 23 were young men.

The means which the spirit applied to awaken sinners were various. Some were arrested by alarming events of providence, some by Sabbath School instruction, some by the conversion of their companions, and some were "pricked in their heart" by the word preached. A selection of Tracts, adapted to awaken the conscience and convince of sin, was distributed, and was made instrumental of advancing the work. To those under conviction, the urgent and pressing application of the requirements of the gospel to submit, without delay, to the terms of salvation, soon resulted in deliverance and hope.

About 35 of the number, who give evidence of having passed from death unto life, were members of the Sabbath School and of the Bible class. One whole class of young Ladice in the Salbath School, consisting of 8, are now rejoicing in hope.

joicing in hope.

Rev. Mr. Nettleton spent about two weeks with us at different times. His labors, with those of other brethren, who, in a few instances, visited us, were instrumental of

iding the work. The Lord, according to his own purpose and grace, has lone great things for us; and to him would we give all the lory. Let none, who care for Sion, be discouraged even in the darkest times. Let them cease not to look to him, with whom is the residue of the Spirit, and light shall arise in the

MARBLEHEAD, MASS. Extract of a Letter to the Editor of the Watchman, dated Marbishead, Dec. 11, 1829.

dated Marbiehead, Dec. 11, 1829.

"God has done and is still doing great things for us. We have reason to helicive that he has much people in this town. The set time has now come to favor Zion. Many are already the subjects of his renewing grace; and the Holy Spirit appears to be poured out more copiously than at any other period of the reformation. Conference and inquiry meetings are well attended, and many are still asking the way to Zion. About fifty are the subjects of the work.

Chr. Watch.

REVIVAL IN GILMANTON, N. H.

Extract of a Letter from Rev. P. Richardson, to the Editor of the Watchman, dated Gilmanton, No. H. Dec. 11, 1829.

"There has been some revival of religion among the people of my charge for about three months past.—
Nearly thirty indulge a loope in the pardoning love of the Saviour of sinners. Most of these are from among the youth: though some are in the middle age of life. Five or six are Satshath school scholars, and one or two Sabbath

school teachers. In three district town schools; within the school teachers. In three district town schools, within the limits of my Society, two of which have now commenced, and the other to begin seon, there will be in each, probably, four or five scholars who are young converts. There is a happy union in the church, and an unusual engagedness in the cause of religion. We observed one day last week for fisating and prayer; and it was a very interesting season. Since the first of September I have baptized twelve. Others are about ready to go forward in the solemn ordinance, and probably will soon, if the season of the year does not prevent.

BOSTON RECORDER.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1829.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Sermon, delivered at the Ordination of the Rev. Asa Hixon, at Oakham, Oct. 7, 1829. By Jacob Ide, Medway .- Brookfield, E. & G. Merriam, 1829 .- Ex. xvi, 8. And what are we? Your murmurings are not against us, but against the Lord. This teaches the general truth that those who murmur against the servants of God, in the faithful discharge of their duty, murmur against God himself. Many murmur against ministers, because they preach human depravity—regeneration—the Trinity— God's eternal purposes or decrees-and the future punishment of the wicked; and complain of them that they are exceedingly bigoted and uncharitable. From the subject, as discussed under these six heads the author draws these reflections. 1. We may easily account for the fact, that so many who murmur against faithful ministers, are led at length to reject the scriptures. 2. If the objections made to the truths which faithful ministers preach, are no more valid against these, than they are against the word of God, they are certainly without foundation. 3. It must be highly criminal to murinur against ministers of the gospel, when in the faithful discharge of their duty.

4. If the murinurings made against ministers, are really made against God, they are no disparagement to their characters.-This discourse lays no claim to a captivating style. It is, what its author doubtless intended it should be, a plain and conclusive argument against eavillers at the doctrines of the Bible. It is applied the pastor elect; to his people; and in conclusion, very briefly and abruptly, to the "assembly in general." Had Paul stood there he would have been equally faithful to those nclined to "murmurings and disputings;" but he would have wept more tenderly over "the enemies of the cross of Christ," and entreated them more carnestly to " flee from A Dictionary of important Names, Objects, and

Terms, found in the Holy Scriptures .- Intended principally for Youth. By Howard Malcom, A. M.-Boston, Lincoln & Edmands. 12mo. pp. 176.—This work has been much needed for the higher classes in Sabbath-schools, and especially their Teachers: for the members of Rible Classes; and for those parents who wish to educate their children in that knowledge of the Bible which is appropriate to the present period, but who have not leisure to make use of larger works of the same kind. The author remarks in his preface: "In most Dictionaries of the Bible, a large proportion of the matter consists of Scripture narrative, digested under heads, or verbal definitions. It is believed that the reading of the Bible itself is now so general among the classes of persons for whom this book is intended, as to make that plan undesirable in this instance. The object here is, in reference to Scripture names, to throw light on the sucred page, rather than to borrow it from thence. While therefore a large number of names of persons and pla ces of which nothing is known except from Scripture, is mitted, more Scripture illustration, adapted to youth, will, it is hoped, be found here than in any one of the larger works above named-[Calmet, Whitby, Wells, Carpenter, Brown, Wood, Paxton and Harmer.] In regard to dectri al terms, &c. the usual course was necessarily pursued."-The work appears to be executed in a very faithful and sat-isfactory manner; and we cheerfully recommend it to gen-eral use, as a small and convenient manual for every juvenile student of the English Bibl .

The Claims of Education Societies; especially on the Young Men of our Country. A sermon before the Boston Young Men's Baptist Ed. Soc. By R. Babcock Jr. Salem .- We take pleasure in commending to the notice of our readers this able appeal in behalf of education for the ministry. It looks well for the cause of truth, when, among a class of Christians who lately undervalued and decried a earned ministry, its advocate can not only prefer its claims but even assume that they are indisputable and pre-eminent. We wish the sermon an extensive reading in the denomination for whom it is intended, and also in our own.

We have received the first number of the "Protestant & Eclectic Review," published by Eaton & Severance, and conducted by a Clergyman of Augusta, Me. This paper is devoted to the dissemination of liberal Christian princi-ples, and is to be published once in two weeks. The editor is not aware of the adoption of the same title for a different paper about to appear at New-York.

The American Almanac .- This new annual very much The American Almanac.—This new annual very much exceeds in value any thing of the kind hitherto published in our country, if not in Europe. It is a duodecime volume of 308 pages, filled to the brim with useful information, being, as the title imports, a complete "Repository of Useful knowledge for the year 1830." "The main object of the work is utility. It has been the aim of the conductors to collect within the smallest compass the greatest amount of useful and practical information on those topics in which the community is generally interested." The contents are divided into five parts, the titles of which may afford some general idea of their nature and value. It Calendar, and Natural Phenomena, for the year: 2. Information connected with the Calendar, and explanations of celestial changes and Astronomical Phenomena; 3. Miscellaneous directions. ural Pienomena, for the year: 2. Information connected with the Calendar, and explanations of celestial changes and Astronomical Phenomena; 3. Miscellaneous directions, Hints and Remarks; 4. Statistical and General Information concerning Foreign Countries; 5. Statistical and other information respecting the United States. Those who have not yet provided themselves with almanacs for the coming year, will do well, at least, to look at "The American," before purchasing. Its worth is greatly above its price.

To the above commendation by the Salem Gazette we entirely subscribe, for we have examined the book though we have not found time to write a notice of it. The work one of such great and obvious utility, that you are only surprised no one should have compiled it before, and that men of reading or of business should have done so long without it. We shall lay it at our left elbow, as a constant statistical companion.

The Analytical Reader .- By Samuel Putnam. From he examination we have been able to give this book, we are prepared to join with the Editor of the Christian Mirror in his opinion of its value; -the rather, also, because we have great confidence in his judgment, and because he has seen the book in use.

has seen the book in use.

"There is now lying before us the sixth edition of this excellent school book, enlarged by an addition of 70 or 80 pages, and stereotyped. We are familiarly acquainted with the plan, and the peculiar excellencies of this book and pf its 'Introduction,' and 'Sequel.' We have seen their singular adaptedness for advancing the pupil in reading intelligibly, and for developing the various powers of the mind, most satisfactorily illustrated by actual experiment. Let the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which a single word may be contemplated. We regard the use of these books, by the rising generation universally, as of immense consequence, from their adaptedness to assist the youth in forming a correct habit of reading; by which we mean something more than right pronunciation, just inflections ean something more than right pronunciation, just inflec-ons, and pauses. Those who are taught to read on the plan of this series of books, will not afterwards be con plan of this series of books, will not afterwards be contented without a knowledge of the persons, places, characters, historical events, and numerous other particulars, to which allusion is made by the writers, whom they may consult. We heartily subscribe to the testimony of Pres. Lord, that they are 'the most valuable books which we have examined, for the purpose of elementary instruction in the art of reading.'"

A Radical King.—It is stated in a Paris paper, that the poems of the king of Bavaria have been interdicted in Austria, as having a republican and seditious tendency.

LYCEUM RETURNS.

The Officers of Town and County Lyceums are respect-fully reminded of the request published last winter, that inion of the existence, operations and successes of their several Lyceums, might be sent to this city preparatory to a public meeting on the subject soon after the winter session of the Legislature shall commence. Probably the meeting will not be held till the second or third week of the session; but it is desirable that the written comm tions should be made on or before the commence They may be left at this office, or that of the Boston Courier, directed to the "Secretary of the State Committee In behalf of said Committee,

A. RAND, Chairman. Boston, Dec. 23. 13 Editors who will please to copy the above notice, ill confer a favor on the Committee.

BOSTON UNITARIANISM ABROAD.

A friend at the West has sent us a Cincinnati paper ntaining an editorial article, which notices the preaching of one of the ministers of Boston in that city. To under stand the article thoroughly, we should know the character of the paper, of which we are entirely ignorant, except as we have learned it from this single number. However, it bears its character plaintly on its front, and is a Universalist publication of the coarser sort. We should suppose, also, that it is not very far from Deism.

The Editors of this paper, under date of Nov. 21st, says: The Editors of this paper, under date of Nov. 21st, says:
"The services of the Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, Unitarian chergyman from Boston, Mass. now in this eity, have been principally attended for several sabbaths past, at the first Universalist church, by crowded, attentive, and (judging others by ourselves, we venure to say) highly gratified congregations." ---- "His discourses without exception, have been eminently calculated to do good. Being doubtless, well aware, that in the capacity of a gospel minister, it is necessary to blend the serpent with the dove, as also of the fact, that it was a smooth stone which slew Golinl, Mr. P. has successfully, and yet gently conducted the uncount monster orthodoxy by a hair, not a little to its disrepute amongst such as possess their souls in reason, and in pute amongst such as possess their souls in reason, and in no small degree advantageous to the cause of liberal and rational christianity in this place. The lecture on Sabbath afternoon, which we had the pleasure of hearing, was, in our judgment, "in all points like as see are," only without the name. Indeed, it was throughout to consistent and reason-able, we were constrained to believe that no individual, unless one so unhappily orthodox is to be entirely destitute of that gift "which makes the man," could raise an objec-tion to it." pute amongst such as possess their souls in reason, and in

MOURNING APPAREL.

A meeting has been held at Catenovia, of which Henry randal was chairman and Benjanin Davenport secretary, which the following preamble and resolutions were unan-sueds address.

at which the following preamone an resolutions were main-imously adopted:—

That after mature consideration and due reflection, we do consider the present custom of wearing mourning appared as useless, inconvenient, and oppressive, particularly to the poerer class of citizens, and productive of no good effect to iv: inasmuch as we consider it a deplay of pride and of ion; that it does not serve to cal to mind our departed enies, nor to remnid us of our own nortality. It is incon-enient, because it throws the care of purchasing and mak g clothes upon a family, at a time when worn out with ue, watching, and sorrow, they need retirement and re-f.—Therefore

Resource, I hat the use of any particular habit of mourning apparel, color or fashion ought to be done away.

Resolved, That any apparel suitable to enter the sanctuary of Jehovah, to pay our devotions to the most high God, is, and ought to be considered suitable for funeral and mourning occasions, without alteration of trimmings or Lahion. Resolved, That the use of any particular habit of mourn

In this day of meetings and resolutions on subjects of comon interest, we think the above has been too long neglected. We trust the citizens of Cazenovia have set an example which will be imitated through the country, either silent iy, or by mutual stipulations. In connection with this acto the trammels of custom. A clergyman of this city, after a recent death in his family, put no mourning apparel upon himself or any member of his household. Among those who know them, the omission can never be attributed to the want of natural affection, or any lack of due deference the customs of polite society

BOSTON SABBATH SCHOOL UNIONS

BOSTON SABBATH SCHOOL UNIONS.

On Monday evening, the 14th inst. the Boston Baptist Sabbath School Union, and the Boston [Congregational] Sabbath School Union, held their yearly united Meeting, at the Federal St. Baptist Church. The members of the two Unions, the pareats of the Scholars, and other friends of Sabbath Schools attended, making a numerous assembly. Bradford Sumner, Esq. presided as Chairman, and William Manning, jun. officiated as Secretary. After singing, the Rev. Sampel Green addressed the throne of Grace.

Rev. Mr. Fairchild addressed the assembly, stating the great objects of the meeting. These were, to render praise to Almighty God for the blessigs of these Schools, to implore the continuance of his potection and favor, and to encourage the Suparintendants and Teachers to persevere in the good work in which they had engaged. The meeting was also addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Grosvenor, Green and Malcom. Mr. Bullard gave some information in reference to the progress of Sabbath School instruction, on the aged as well as on others; edorcing the importance of piety in Teachers of the Schools, and the necessity of continuing children in them beyond the ages of ten or twelve.

[Chr. Watch. abr.

For the Boston Recorder. ORDINATION AT CAMBRIDGE.

The ordination of the Rev. Mr. Adams, as Colleague pastor with the Rev. Dr. Holmes, over the First Church in Cambridge, and minister of The Shepard Society took place on Thursday, 17th inst. The large and commodious Baptist Church (obligingly offered for the occasion) was filled

tist Church (obligingly offered for the occasion) was filled with an attentive audience. There was great appropriate-ness and fervor in the prayers, and aptitude, plainness and seriousness in the Charge, Address, and welcome given to the Brother, in the Right Hand of Fellowship. The Sermon by Professor Stuart, was from 1 Cor. i; 23, 24, "But we preach Christ crucified, unto the Jews a stumbling block, and unto the Greeks foolishness;—But un-to them which are called, both Jews and Greeks, Christ the power of God, and the wisdom of God," It was indeed a solemn discourse. Professor Stuart reasoned in the god power of God, and the wisdom of God." It was indeed a solemn discourse. Professor Stuart reasoned in the good old fashioned way—a way, which, it is to be feared, we are a little too far departing from. He brought Scripture to support Scripture till, from materials out of the Bible, he built up a wall round about the scorner, the doubter, the cold unbeliever, which left no way of escape but by deaperately breaking down what was brought from the very word of God himsell. Some perhaps were made angry; for we all know that there are those to whom there is no mode of presenting the truth without calling up anger; yet many more we that there are those to whom there is no mode of pre-ting the truth without calling up anger; yet many more of have been troubled in their thoughts, it may be, not in n. We should be thankful that in these days of literary lating, God has raised up such a man to confound the later; and may he be grateful to God who has seen fit so

We were struck with the deep seriousness, sincerity, and We were struck with the deep seriossics, sincerty, and conviction of the Truth which seemed to pervade all who took part in the doings of the day. It was as if each one of them could have said, 'I know in whom I have believed.' of them could have said, 'I knois in whom I have believed.'
There was on this occasion, as there has been of late, on all
like occasions, a manifestation of the moral and intellectual
characters of those who have come out boldly on their Master's side. He helps them and so long as they acknowledge
their need of Him, He will help them, now that they have
rid themselves of the entanglements of timid accommodation
to sceptical hearers, and have east off the thraldom of fear.
Yes, the servants of Christ are growing stronger; seriousness is spreading itself through the numbers of the faithful;
and here and there the spirit is quick in the churches of our

to sceptical hearers, and have cast of the intrational of leaf. Yes, the servants of Christ are growing stronger; seriousness is spreading itself through the numbers of the faithful; and here and there the spirit is quick in the churches of our God. We have much to hope.—Hope!—It is more than hope—it is faith—it is a spirit that, trusting in God, already beholds the glory at hand.

The Junior Pastor in an informal manner laid before the Council for their friendly advice, a Protest which be had received from those of the First Church who reusain with the old Parish. The Protest denies that those worshipping with Dr. Holmes constitute The First Church; and not only ausserts that The First Church never have acknowledged Mr. Adams to be their Pastor, but, settling it for all time to come, declares they never will.

These individuals were certainly at liberty to protest; but it is a pity they could not do it a little more decorously. It is melancholy to see in the pausphlet they published, and in most of their communications, such a spirit of arrogance and coarseness. If education could not root this out of them, if self-respect could not induce them to conceal it from the

coarseness. The education could not rock this out of them, it self-respect could not induce them to conceal it from the public, regard for those whom they represent should have been a restraint upon them.

After the regular business of the Council was finished a subscription paper was opened on behalf of the Church and new Society, and liberally filled.

HOWARD BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Report of the Standing Committee, presented at the Annual Meeting, Oct. 26, 1829.

The past year has offered nothing of unusual interest, up-on which the Standing Committee, in presenting their An-mal Report, are called to remark. It may be useful, then,

to recur to the origin of this Society, that we may bear in nind more distinctly its character and design, and be cor-rectly guided in the administration of its concerns.

mind more distinctly its character and design, and be correctly guided in the administration of its concerns. In looking back upon the past, it cannot be doubted that this Society owes its existence directly to the influence of the gospel. Its early records and reports show, that its first associates were persons in whose hearts the love of Christ had been shed abroad. They were induced to associate from a belief that much severe and unaptrusive poverty and suffering existed, which would remain unknown and unrelieved, unless searched out; and that, by the judicious dispensation of charity, and personal watching with the sick, they might not only alleviate the temporal miseries of these classes, but he instrumental of imparting spiritual instruction, and of saving the souls of men. Their means were indeed limited—the fruit of personal industry, perhaps of self-denial; but devoted with cheerfulness, as an offering of gratitude to their Redeemer.

to their Redeemer.

At length, the periodical statements of the Society, detailing with modest simplicity the result of the Society. At length, the periodical statements of the Society, detailing with modest simplicity the result of their self-denying and benevolent labors, and pleading with pathos the cause of the widow and fatherless, the stranger and aged sick,—arrested the eye of this benevolent community, and deeply seated it in its confidence and affections. Originating from such motives, and persevered in with disinterested and untiring zeal, the blessing of the Almighty has acconpanied the Society, from its commencement to the present period, through all its vicissitudes of "evil report and good report;" and its members are called upon, on the occasion of its 18th Annual Meeting, devoutly to bless the Author of all Good for his mercy and goodness, and renewedly to commend it to His care and favor.

During the past year, the Committee, in conformity to the rules and principles of the Society, have distributed, in food,

rules and principles of the Society, have distributed, in food, fuel, and groceries, \$1717 71, among those classes of our poor and suffering fellow-beings, for whose special benefit the Society was established. To enter into details in relaion to the bestowment of these charities, would be to reci tion to the bestownent of these charities, would be for recite
the particulars of former Reports. They would therefore only remark, that a large number of those who have been assisted, were new cases of families and individuals, who had
not until then received any charitable aid.

For your satisfaction, the Committee would also express
their perfect confidence, that though it is unavoidable, that

their perfect confidence, that though it is unavoidable, that your charities should not be sometimes misapplied,—they yet have not failed, in most cases, essentially to contribute to the relief and comfort of the virtuous and unobtrusive poor. The receipts into the treasury have amounted to \$1632 63 —viz. from contribution after annual sermon, by Rev. Mr. POTTER, \$348 16—subscriptions, \$546 78—donations, \$421 97—interest on permanent fund, \$144;—leaving a balance due to the Treasurer, of \$5772.

Among the donations, one or two instances deserve special notice, as marking the favor in which the Society is held—a topic always of grateful acknowledgment.

ial notice, as marking the favor in which the Society is held—a topic always of grateful acknowledgment.

On one storing evening, during the last winter, your Treasurer found, on his return home from a meeting of the Committee, a note enclosing Fifty Dollars, from some unknown benefactor, whose sympathics for the poor were doubtless excited by contrasting his own fire-side blessings with the poverty and exposure of hundreds of his fellow-creatures, until the includence of a range geography. amid the inclemencies of a raging snow-storm. Let that unknown individual enjoy the pure satisfaction, which arises from the reflection that the lifty dollars thus thrown into the treasury of this Society, contributed to the temporary relief of as many families and individuals—all invoking upon him the blessing of Heaven

of as many lamines and individuals—air invoking upon him the blessing of Heaven.

The other instance referred to, was the voluntary origi-nation of a subscription paper in one of the Insurance Offi-ces, at a period in the last winter, when the cold was most

sever, and period in the last winter, when the cold was most severe, and poverty pressed most heavily upon the poor—which brought into the freasury a very timely aid.

In looking forward to the coming winter, a painful solicitude is felt in regard to the poor. The Committee are perfectly aware of the embarrassments and convulsions of public credit—and of the unprofitableness of trade and convenience. to be seen to the common whiter, a panilal solicitude is felt in regard to the poor. The Committee are perfectly aware of the embarrassments and convulsions of public credit—and of the unprofitableness of trade and commerce—of the prostration of a considerable number of respectable merchants and mechanics, whose benevolence heretofore has in part flowed into this Society,—and they are admonished, that all these causes have not only diminished the means of affording charitable assistance, but also proportionably have increased the poverty of the poor. But must the poor, whom our Saviour says "we have always with us," be left to suffer? Will not the pressure of calamity rather excite those, who have sustained the shock of public credit, and who are still amply blessed with the means of doing good, to deeds of more than ordinary benevolence? Most impressively, it would seem, has the voice of Providence echoed the voice of inspiration, "Make to particular friends of the mammon of unrightenesses—but the processor of the mammon of unrightenesses—but the faithful stewards of God, in allessiation the transcale and circular servers. earm, out in neaven," beyond the reach of the fluctuations and disasters of time—by using them as the faithful stewards of God, in alleviating the temporal and spiritual woes of man. To cheriah even the spirit of benevolence, is worth all the sacrifice which may sometimes be required of us. But when God commands us to take care of the poor, none, with the ability to aid them, can innocently let them want and die.

want and die.

Let us reflect, notwithstanding all the changes which have occurred, and our ingratitude, and abuse of the mercies of God, that the rains and dews and suns of heaven have blesed the earth, and the autumnal horn has been filled with plenty, both for man and beast; and in all this, God has re-membered the poor;—and shall they not receive at our hands the portion which He designed for them? Finally,—though your Committee feel that there will be an accumulation of wo and poverty to be endured the com-ing winter, they trust in God that it will in some good de-

gree be alleviated—that the religion of the compassionate Jesus will exert so much of its influence upon the inbabi-Jeaus will exert so much of its influence upon the inhabitants of this wealthy and benevolent city, as to induce them, if needful, to forego pleasures and amusements; to lay aside vain decoration; to retrench in their domestic establishments; and even to gather up the fragments that nothing be lost;—so that this Society, and its kindred institutions, may still be enabled to feed the hungry; clothe the nakel; heal the sick; comfort the dying; visit the father eless and widoves in their offliction; and provide for the houseless stranger found within our gates.

Boston, Oct. 28. George Rogers, See'y. Roston, Oct. 28 GEORGE ROGERS. Sec'u.

OFFICERS. JOHN C. WARREN, M. D. President MOSES GRANT, Treasurer. EBENEZER G. PARKER, Secretary.

STANDING COMMITTEE. JOHN MEAD, No. 1, Charter Street. BENJAMIN SMITH, Dexter & Smith's Wharf, Ann-St. Lewis Jones, No. 29, Union Street. THEOPHILUS R. MARVIN, No. 32, Congress Street. ISAAC MEANS, Lynde Street. Joseph Tuckerman, D. D. No. 4, Butolph Street.

JOSAS H. LANE, M. D. No. 10, Hanover Street. GEORGE VINTON, No. 43, Kilby Street. JOHN GAHR, Pearl Street. DANIEL T. COIT, M. D. Kingston Street. CHARLES T. HILDRETH, M. D. Orange Place. BENJAMIN BENNETT, No. 40, Myrtle Street. SIMON G. SHIPLEY, No. 1, North Federal Court. THOMAS W. HASKINS, No. 17, Dock Square. GEORGE W. LLOYD, No. 45, Milk Street.

ARTEMAS SIMONDS, South Boston John Tappan, Esq. having declined a re-election, the sin-cere thanks of the Society were voted him for his past faith-ful services as President. The thanks of the Society were thi services as Fresident. The thanks of the Society were also voted to Mr. George Rogers, late Secretary, and to those gentlemen who declined a re-election as members of the Standing Committee. Three gentlemen chosen at the Annual Meeting, declined serving, and their places have been filled by the Committee.

Treasurer's Account .. - The expenses of the year have been: anniversary expenses, \$25,00; printing and inciden-tals, 44,87; for collecting, 30,22; for relief, 1,717,71. The expenditures: balance due the Treas. last year, \$184,17; anniversary collection, 348,16; life subscriptions and dona-tions, 536,97; annual subscriptions, 546,78; interest on \$2400 permanent fund, 144,00. The expenses exceed the receipts by \$57,72.

THE SPECIAL BIBLE EFFORT.

South Carolina Convention.—The Convention of Delegates from the different Bible Societies in the State, met according to previous arrangement in Columbia, on Wednesday, the 20th of Nov. at 5 o'clock, P. M. Col. A. Bland day, the 25th of Nov. at 5 o'clock, P. M. Col. A. Blanding was called to the Chair. The convention was unexpectedly large and respectable. A Committee was appointed to prepare a detailed plan for the proceedings of the convention: they submitted the following, which was unanimously adopted:—That the State be divided into two general divisions, the lower and the upper;—that a General Agent be appointed for each division, to appoint and direct the agent, provide funds, and do all that is secessary to the sopply of their destitute. A public meeting was held in the evening, which was attended by a large number of the members of the Legislature, the citizens of Columbia and strangers.—At this meeting Gov. Miller presided. Addresses were made by the Hon. T. S. Grimke, and the Rev. Dr. McAuley, of New-York, Agent of the Am. Soc. The Convention pledged themselves to use their best exertions Convention pledged themselves to use their best exertions to aid in carrying the resolution of the Parent Society into effect; also that they will, in dependence on Divine aid, and with the co-operation of the several Bible Societies in

the State, obligate themselves to take measures to have the State of South Carolina explored, and every destitute family in the same supplied with the Bible, on or before the lat of January, 1831.

Charleston Obs. abr.

of January, 1831. Charleston Obs. abr.

New Bedford, Ms.—A meeting of the citizens of New Bedford on the 10th inst. at the Merchants Insurance Office, passed the following resolution:—Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to institute strict inquiry, personally, or by an agent, through every part of the town of New-Bedford, to ascertain how many families are destitute of the Bible and to supply them. The committee were instructed to solicit contributions to aid in the purchase of Bibles for the destitute in the town, and also for the aupply of Seames. the supply of Seamen.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.

Massachusetts.—In the little town of Carlisle, is a T. Society of 80 members, organized Oct. 19th.—At Lenox Academy, a Society was latelyformed, of which most of those Academy, a Society was latelyformed, of which most of those connected with the institution are members.—In Randolph, a meeting was held Sept. 14, when several persons subscribed a pledge of entire abstincte for one year. A committee for obtaining names reported 135, at an adjourned meeting, Oct. 12, of whom 74 were females. But the meeting decided, that the best time had not yet arrived for the formation of a Temp. Society, and adjourned for another month. Nov. 9, an address was delivered by Dr. E. Alden, which was listened to with deep interest and fixed attention. Still the time had not come, and the meeting was adjourned to December, with a view of hearing the results of experience from some gentlemen who have tried total abstinence. [Probably these relations determined the matter. This is progressing slowly but surely.] Population about 2000; in 1828, there were 12 retailers besides 3 faverus, estima-

from some gentlemen who have tried total abstinence. (Probably these relations determined the matter. This is progressing slowly but surely.] Population about 2000; in 1828, there were 12 retailers besides 3 raverus, estimated amount of sales, 7,728 gallons, costing more than all the public taxes of every kind. During the last year, there has been a great change. The merchants, (two only dissenting,) resolved that in their opinion the public good required no licenses to retailers, in consequence of which in Sept. last only two were granted. [Jour. of Hum. abr. Essex County, Ms.—Rev. Mr. Barbour, of Byfeld, Agent of the Am. Temperance Society for this county, reports, that he has directed his attention almost exclusively to those places which had not been visited by the general agents. He has addressed 28 different congregations, and assisted in organizing associations in 15 places, and in two more organizations will soon be completed. These societies at the time of their formation, consisted of from 7 to 20 members. Average number 12. Several now enrol 40 or 50 names,—two or three 75,—one 100,—one 120, and one 140. Mr. B.'s agency suggested the following remarks the community are willing to hear about entire abstinence;—parochial organizations furnish the most effective machinery for promoting the cause;—the greatest difficulty is to be expected where the people think themselves distinguished for their temperance, in the old sause of the word, freal Pharisees;—the greatest hindrance, in this region, is found. be expected where the people think themselves distinguished for their temperance, in the old sense of the word, [real Pharisees;]—the greatest hindrance, in this region, is found in the example of [some] professed Christians;—in no place ought the friends of temperance to delay organization because their numbers are few; [Mr. B. helped start a Society in one place with 10 members, which is now going on prosperously with 60 or 70. In another, the minister hardly consented that he should try; but after sermon, 9 or 10 respectable men came immediately forward, which number has increased to 40;]—and the conscience of the whole community is on our side.

manity is on our side.

Hampshire County, Ms.—The County Temp. Society met at Whately on the 2d inst. Fifteen Societies were represented. Address by the Rev. Mr. Hawkes, of Cummington. The quantity of ardent spirits used was said to have diminished in all the towns represented, from half to three fourths, and the number of retailers in proportion. In Cumington there is only one licensed retailer, and he disposes of it in measured quantities like dangerous poison. In Hadley there are five stores, only one of which keeps spirit, and that is three miles from the centre of the town. In Plainfield, there is one who five years ago, vended twelve hogsheads of spirit; the present year but one barrel—then, there were five other retailers, now he is the only one.

Hamp. Gaz.

Dorchester, Ms .- On the evening the 11th inst, a Tem-Dorchester, Ms.—On the evening the 11th inst, a Temperance Society was organized in Dorchester, Mass., agreeably to arrangements which were previously made. It is intended to embrace all the friends of temperance in the town, who shall be willing to connect themselves with it Fifuy gentlemen have given their names, and there is a fair prospect of enlargement. The oldest man in the town is President of the Society.

Maine.—The Gorham Temp. Society has invited all the traders in town to cease selling ardent spirit, and there is some hope that they will. The town gives no license to sell spirit to be drunk in stores.—Mr. Mead has preached in Scarborough, and a very promising Society has been formed.

spirit to be drunk in stores.—Mr. Mead has preached in Scarborough, and a very promising Society has been formed in the Erret Parish.—He has masted in forming a small but promising Society at Newcastle.—Interest excited and consumption of spirit diminished, in Schago and Ealdwin. In this last place, and some others, it has been discovered that the Temperafice movement is an orthodox trick; others maintain that it is a "church and state" matter.—Oct. 12, a Cociety was formed in Bucksport; and had the same evening, 34 female and 31 male subscribers. The Ex. Committee are to visit every person in Bucksport known to be addicted to the intemperate use of strong liquors; to endeavor

tee are to visit every person in Bucksport known to be addicted to the intemperate use of strong liquors; to endeavor to reclaim him, and to ascertain the nature and extent of the sufferings caused thereby. Many who have not joined threaten to be as temperate as the members. The members hope they will, and also do as much to promote temperance in others.

Abridged from the Journ, of Hum.

Damariscotta Mills, Me.—At this place a T. Soc. was formed Dec. 3d, after a sermon on that day by Rev. Mr. Sewall, of Newcastle, and an address a few days previous by Rev. Mr. Mead, Agent of the Am. Temp. Soc. Ninety persons immediately subscribed their names. Another respectable Society was formed, about the same time at Damariscotta Bridge, about two miles from the mills. [Ch. Mir.]

Immortant Meeting.—An Association of Physicians met

Important Meeting.—An Association of Physicians met in Poland, Me. Dec. 10th, & held a very interesting and uni-mated discussion, of the evils resulting from the internal moderate and immoderate use of Ardent Spirits. They then unanimously passed several resolutions, from which we select these principles:—That the habitual use of ardent select these principles:—That the habitual use of ardent spirit is no more necessary, and equally as injurious, as the habitual use of opium, arsenic and other poisons—That ar-dent spirit is an article belonging exclusively to the Materia Medica, and necessary as such only, in any way—and That it is, (except in extraordinary cases.) not only injurious to the physical health, but destructive to morals, and its com-mon use ought to be considered disgrareful. They resolved, to dispense with alcoholic solutions of Medicines in their to dispense with according solutions of stretches in dear prescriptions, as much as practicable; in order to ascertain how far ardent spirit is an indispensable adjunct to the Ma-teria Medica—and to use their influence with their employ-ers, to dispense with it in their families in times of sickness, except by the particular advice of their Physician. id.

W. Fairlee, Vt.—A Tenp. Society was organized a few weeks since, when about 100 persons became members. The number is since considerably increased. In a part of the same town overburdened with apples, a small distillery has been erected for making cider-brandy. It is said, it cost the enterprising proprietors two days' travel, to find hands to put up the frame; and in seven weeks from the completion of their works, they were able to procure only of their works, they were able to procure or three barrels of cider for distillation.

Rum a Deceiver.—In the town of P—, in this State, at the formation of a Temperance Society a few mouths ago, Dea. C—— could not give a pledge of total abstinence, on account of "a particular infirmity," which obliged him to use a little spirit daily. Conscience, however, was not easy. He finally concluded to refrain, at least for a while, for good of the cause. Just as soon as he did so, his ' lar infirmity" left him and he has felt no trace of

lar infirmity? Jeft him and he has felt no trace of it since.

[Qu. What could that "infirmity? be?] J. of H. abr.

New-Jersey.—A State Temperance Society was formed by a meeting at the Staté House in Trenton, Nov. 10, of which the Hon. Charles Ewing is President. Addresses were made by Mr. Southard, (late Secretary of the Navy.)

Mr. Frelinghuysen, (Senator in Congress.) and other gentlemen of distinction. Three County Societies and 8 others were represented.

Virginia.-King William County, a Temperance Sci Virginia.—King William County, a Temperance Society was formed but a few weeks ago, which was at first scoffed at and ridiculed, even by persons of intelligence and high standing. Now the list presents the names of a majority of those very persons. In Rockbridge County, a Society is exerting an influence. In some of the stores and taverns ardent spirit is not to be found, and it is deemed an act of impoliteness by many to set the decanter before a visiter.—The second annual report of the Society in Hampshire County, presents very encouraging evidence of success. The interest felt in the subject is expressed by all classes of citizens.

A Good Example .- Dr. Dickson, of Charleston, S. C. A Good Example.—Dr. Dickson, of Charleston, S.C.
makes the following declaration: In a tour along nearly the
whole length of Italy, on both its beautiful shores, in 1826,
I saw no single instance of the beastly intoxication, of which
from my study window, I can have every day abundant
specimens—and but one person of whom I could positively
affirm that he was exhibitated, or as we express it, tipy.

Charleston Obs.

Ohio .- In Mount Verson, Knox Co. a Temperance So-Ohio.—In Mount Vernon, Knox Co. a Temperature of ciety was formed in July last, having a respectable but not very great number of members. The effects have been in a high degree salutary. Consumption of spirit reduced one half, customs changing, &c.—At St. Albams, Licking Co., a Society formed early in August, has now 105 members, some of whom were at first its opposers. Influence beyond expectation.

J. of Human. abr Mississippi.—At Kingston, engaged in distributing Kittree lications through the region. could procure at Natches, and A great reformation has been Nova Scotia.-A correspo

ANNALS OF INT A man was committed to Br
cion of having murdered his wil
miserable tenement in Mulber
was made yesterday by a numb
marks of violence upon her body
to justify the suspicion. There
the deceased had been habitual d by the free use of

RELIGIOUS

Society Islands.—The Rev. in the Society Islands, in a lett Evangelical Magazine for Nove has been introduced into one of has been introduced into one of Rurutuans and an American sa-cast upon the island. They (about 40 in number) twelve m brace Christianity, erected a cha the people to read and pray. Wm. Breton. A society to promote the religion at Bernuda, has been recently e

Green Bay.—By letters rece
Mr. Cadle, who is driving the a
with much commendable wisdon
the Mission School at present e
half-breeds, two whites, and or
traction. Great efforts are mal
partly for the purposes of the mi
commodation of fifteen or twenty
in the settlement, at Munnomone
the mouth of Fox River.

Interesting arrangements in tract of a letter from Mr. Brow are making some new arrange you a fuller account soon. The Howard has taken another how Howard has taken another hou lors, and will appropriate the ol friends of seamen as may wish t masters will be received when a can also be accommodated when here for the winter or a part of board there, and shall fit up the treet that the state of the state of the local target and shall fit up the treet that the state of the state of the treet treet is a state of treet treet treet is a state of treet t depository, reading-room, regist men generally to come and see

Zeal at New-Haven.—Lett activity to purchase ten copies of for's Magazine." It has been society had subscribed for ter These first volumes are to be bo-the Marine Libraries, with withe vessels that belong to that p

To small Seaports.—The frour small seaports, are often. They cannot maintain a preach mariner's church. Much of the lors enough, all told, to make a Let them make a systematic efficiency with small libraries of religit they will take a sufficient nu volume of the magazine, to give then buy bound volumes at the closers are worn out, they would tional society, and would unite tily, in the great seamen's cause. To small Seaports .- The fr

Missouri.—A correspondent mere help," is the constant of that State who cares for Zion. church members has 12 or 1 tion; while Missouri has only sediabled, so that "the labor and the form of the correspondence of the constant of the correspondence of the constant of t on four young men. The write ological Seminaries; that our your services remote States, and labor seed the gospel as any other; hader the evils of slavery and infide

Utica Infant School .- The Utica Infant School.—The sion of this institution took place church of this village, on Tuesdience of a delighted auditory. The nater so highly miscellaneous, it shink of describing them to any a attention particularly to the subgarded especially as a pattern so tion and encouragement. After number of scholars, we presume, Portland Sabbath School was held on the evening of the I

Fortana Saboata School was held on the evening of the I addresses. Seven schools (in the tist Societies.) embrace 1361 set orage attendance less. The Methare not included in this Union. any instances of conversion in

Boston Sabbath School S Boston Sabbath School Sa Christian Register, that the annu-rian Society was held at Dr. Chai Thursday evening, of last week, cording and Corresponding Secre-cepted. It is said that "a corres-tensive, shows a deep interest an Schools to be increasing in the co-was addressed by the Rev. Mr. P. Mr. Farley of Providence, Dr. Fo Knapp. Esq. Rev. Mr. Gannett a tips, President of the Society.

ays the Register, "by the Change of poeture in public chird Presbyterian churches in t the long established custom of et along of sitting while the choir an now reversed—the congruentian

now reversed—the congregation ing the former, and standing duri The Rev. Mr. Snowden has congregations of Salem and Polymeerated by the prayers and laborated

ORDINATIO

On Thursday last, Dec. 17th, On Thursday last, Dec. 17th, ADAMS was ordained as junior par of Christ, and Minister of the C. Cambridge. The Rev. J. P. Clear the introductory prayer; the Rev. G. us., read the scriptures; Prof. Star et the sermon, from 1 Cor. i, 23, if Boston, offered the ordaining prayenior pastor of the church, gave deceler of Boston, presented the re Rev. E. Burgess, of Dedham, a sople; and the Rev. Mr. Stearns, he services by prayer.

Ordained on the 10th of November the Presbytery of Newton, Mr. S.

Ordained on the 10th of November the Presbytery of Newton, Mr. S. Cangelist. The ordination sering Rev. Mr. Clark, of Flemington, Naintager by the Rev. Mr. Kirkpat The place where this ordination ser a extensive missionary field for a bold they be obtained, ten or twell revolutely employed. Stroughfurs i outably employed. Stroudsburg north of Easton, Penn. Ordained, by the Hopewell Prest year, Rev. Wm. B. Richards,

et year, Rev. Wm. B. Richards, lev. Dennis M. Winston, and Rev la Albion, Me. on Tuesday, S. It COPELAND, was set apart an Evangelist. Sermon, by I tan 2, Timothy, iv, 5. On the 9th inst. the Rev. Davis Theological School, at Cambrid over the Second Congregations on the Second From Hebruws, 5t of Boston.

On the 10th inst., in Woburn ADE, late of Providence, was spiret Church and Society in that Rev. RANSON HAWLEY, was the Wabash Presbytery, at Wi-, on the 21st day of November. from 2 Tim. 4: 2, " Preach

Mississippi.—At Kingston, a Society of 33 members; agaged in distributing Kittredge's Address and other publications through the region. Used all the Addresses they could procure at Natches, and sent to N. York for more. A great reformation has been produced.

Nova Scotia.—A correspondent informs the Society that the Temperance reformation is begun in this Province.

ANNALS OF INTEMPERANCE.

ANNALS OF INTEMPERANCE.

A man was committed to Bridewell last Sunday on suspicion of having murdered his wife, who was found dead in a miserable tenement in Mulberry street. An examination was made yesterday by a number of surgeons, who found no marks of violence upon her body, nor any internal indication to justify the suspicion. There was every appearance that the deceased had been habitually intemperate, and all the evidence west to e-nifrm the supposition that her death was occasioned by the free use of ardent spirits. The man was therefore released.

N. Y. paper.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Society Islands.—The Rev. J. Williams, a missionary in the Society Islands, in a letter inserted in the London Evangelical Magazine for November, states that the Gospel has been introduced into one of the Harvey Islands by some has been introduced into one of the Harvey Islands by some Rurutuans and an American sailor, who was accidentally cast upon the island. They staid with the inhabitants, (about 40 in number) twelve months, induced them to embrace Christianity, erected a chapel in the island, and taught the people to read and pray. The name of the sailor is Wm. Breton.

Wm. Breton.

A society to promote the religious knowledge of the blacks, at Bermuda, has been recently established there.

at Bermuda, has been recently established there.

Green Bay.—By letters recently received from the Rev. Mr. Cadle, who is driving the noble objects of this mission with much commendable wisdom and zenl, it appears that the Mission School at present consists of nine children, six half-breeds, two whites, and one of purely Aboriginal extraction. Great efforts are making to erect a small church partly for the purposes of the mission, and partly for the accumulation of fifteen or twenty Episcopal lamilies resident in the settlement, at Munnomonee-ville, a few miles from the mouth of Fox River.

Phil. Rec.

Interesting arrangements in Charleston, S. C.—Extract of a letter from Mr. Brown, seamen's preacher. "We are making some new arrangements, of which I will give you a fuller account soon. The substance is, that Mr. Iloward has taken another house, near the old one, for sailors, and will appropriate the old one to masters, and such friends of seamen as may wish to stop there; and especially masters will be received when sick. The wives of masters can also be accommodated whenever they wish to come nere for the winter or a part of it. I shall take rooms and beard there, and shall fit up the lower room in front, as a depository, reading-room, register office, &c. and invite seamen generally to come and see me."

Sailor's Mag.

Zeal at New-Haven.—Letter from an agent. "I am authorized by the 'Seamen's Friend and Marine Bible Society' to purchase ten copies of the first volume of the Sailor's Magazine." It has been mentioned before that this society had subscribed for ten copies for the second year. These first volumes are to be bound, and to make a part of the Marine Libraries, with which they are furnishing all he vessels that belong to that port. Let others go and do the wise.

To small Seaports .- The friends of seamen who live in To small Scaperts.—The friends of scamen who live in our small scaperts, are often inquiring what they shall do. They cannot maintain a preacher for scamen, nor build a mariner's church. Much of the time, they have hardly sailors enough, all told, to make a comfortable Bethel meeting, bet them make a systematic effort, to furnish all their shipping with small libraries of religious and other useful tooks. If they will take a sufficient number of copies of the current rodume of the magnaine, to give one to each vessel, and olume of the magazine, to give one to each vessel, and hen buy bound volumes at the close, when these single num-

then buy bound volumes at the close, when these single numbers are worn out, they would render a service to the national society, and would write their shipping interest heartily, in the great seamen's cause.

Missouri.—A correspondent in Missouri writes, that "mare help," is the constant cry of every Presbyterian in that State who cares for Zion. Illinois, he says, with fewer charch nombers has 12 or 14 ministers of our denomination; while Missouri has only seven; and of these some are hearbed, so that "the labor and hear of the day" come upar hour young men. The writer wishes, that were of the can but young men. The writer wishes, that were of the sport of our Moravian Brethren might be found in our Theories dejical Seminaries; that our young men may not retuse to the common States, and labor with a people, who as much cock the google as any-other; bowever they may suffer under the evils of slavery and infidelity.

Philad.

deed the gospel as any other; however they may suffer under the evils of slavery and infidelity. Philad.

Utica Infant School.—The second quarterly examination of this institution took place in the 1st Presbyterian church of this village, on Tuesday the 1st instant, in presence of a delighted auditory. The exercises were of a character so highly miscellaneous, that it would be useless to think of describing them to any one who has not turned his attention particularly to the subject. The institution, regarded especially as a pattern school, deserves every attention and encouragement. After such an exhibition, the number of scholars, we presume, will be greatly increased.

Portland Sabbath School Union.—The anniversary was held on the evening of the 14th inst., with report and addresses. Seven schools in the Congregational and Baptist Societies, embrace 1361 scholars; African, 31. Average attendance less. The Methodist and Unitarian schools are not included in this Union. The report did not recount many instances of conversion in the schools the past year.

Boston Sabbath School Society.—We learn by the Christian Register, that the annual meeting of this Unitarian Society was held at Dr. Channing's Meeting-House, on Thursday evening, of last week. The Reports of the Recording and Corresponding Secretaries were read, and accepted. It is said that "a correspondence considerably extensive, shows a deep interest and attachment to Sabbath Schools to be increasing in the community." The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Parkman of this city, Rev. Mr. Farley of Providence, Dr. Follen of Cambridge, Josiah Kapp. Esq. Rev. Mr. Gannett and Hon. Jonathan Philips, President of the Society.— "There was no repetition," eay the Register, "by the speakers, of the sentiments of each other."

Chance of meature, in which were the sentiments of each other."

Change of posture in public worship .- The first and Change of posture in public worship.—The first and third Presbyterian churches in this village, have changed die long established custom of standing in time of prayer, and of sitting while the choir are singing. This order is now reversed—the congregation all sitting or reclining during the former, and standing during the latter exercise.

The Rev. Mr. Snowden has been elected pastor of the congregations of Salem and Pole Green—on the "ground onsecrated by the prayers and labors of Davies. [Vis. § Tel.

ORDINATIONS, &c.

ORDINATIONS, §c.

On Thursday last, Dec. 17th, the Rev. Nahemiah Dams was ordained as junior pastor of the First Church Christ, and Minister of the Congregational Society, in ambridge. The Rev. J. P. Cleaveland, of Salem, made is introductory prayer; the Rev. G. W. Blagden, of Brighter, read the scriptures; Prof. Stuart, of Andover, preachthe sermon, from I Cor. i, 23, 24; the Rev. Dr. Holmes, who pastor of the church, gave the charge; the Rev. E. Holmes, who pastor of the church, gave the charge; the Rev. E. Burgess, of Dedham, addressed the church and spele; and the Rev. Mr. Stearns, of Bedford, concluded Services by prayer.

e; and the Rev. Mr. Stearns, of Bedford, concluded avices by prayer.

Adained on the 10th of November, at Stroudsburg, Penn.

Presbytery of Newton, Mr. SAN'L STURGEON, as an gelist. The ordination sermon was preached by the Mr. Clark, of Flemington, N. J. the charge to the ster by the Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick of Amwell, N. J. place where this ordination service was performed is attensive missionary field for many miles around, and if they be obtained, ten or twelve missionaries might be tably employed. Stroudsburg is a pleasant fittle village his three miles of the Delaware river, and about thirty is anoth of Easton, Penn.

N. Y. Obs. N. Y. Obs

ned, by the Hopewell Presbytery, Geo. during the Rev. Wm. B. Richards, Rev. Carlisle P. Benson, Denuis M. Winston, and Rev. Samuel J. Cassels. Albion, Me. on Tursday, Sept. 1st. Mr. NATHAN-OPELAND, was set apart by ordination, to the work Evangelist. Sermon, by Elder Bowler, of Palormo,

Evangelist. Sorn 2, Timothy, iv, 5. i, Timothy, 1v, D.

the 9th inst. the Rev. David H. Barlow, late of seological School, at Cambridge, was ordained as paser the Second Congregational Church and Society in Sermon, from Hebrews, 5th, 2d, by Rev. Dr. Low-

the 10th inst., in Wobarn, Rev. BENJAMIN C. t, late of Providence, was ordained Pastor of the Church and Society in that place.

T. RASSOM HAWLEY, was ordained an Evangelist, and Walash Presbytery, at Washington, Davis County, and Plat day of November. Rev. Andrew Wylie, which of Indiana College, preached the ordination serious 2 Tim. 4: 2, "Preach the word." Rev. Iganc

Reed presided, made the ordination prayer, and gave the

Installed on the 28th of Novemb. the Rev. Samuel K.

Talmage, pastor of the Presbyterian Church and Congregation, Augusta, Geo., sermon by Rev. Henry Reid, from Acts 20, 28.

gregation, Augusta, Geo., sermon by Rev. Henry Reid, from Acts 20, 28.

On Wednesday, the 2d inst. the Rev. Samuel Stone, was installed over the Second Congregational Church and Society in Warren. Rev. John Smith, D. D. Professor in the Theol. Sem. at Bangor, preached the sermon from 2 Cor. 5, 20, and made the installing prayer.

On the evening of Dec. 17th, the Rev. Thomas McAulty, D. D. Ll. D. was installed pastor of the new Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, at the corner of Walnut and 12th streets. The sermon on the occasion was delivered by the Rev. Samuel B. How, the charge by Dr. Janeway, and the installation service by Dr. Green. This clurch is pleasantly situated, and has a cheering prospect of temporal and spiritual prosperity.

The Reformed Dutch Church of Manayunk was dedicated to the worship of the triune God on Sabbath, 6th inst. The Rev. Jacob C. Sears of the 2nd Ref. Dutch Church, of Philadelphia, preached the sermon, from 2 Chron. vi, 41. The house is a neat and convenient building 60 by 45 feet, and will seat about 500 individuals.

The Rev. George Washington Blagden, of Brighton, Ms.,

id.

The Rev. George Washington Blagden, of Brighton, Ms.,
Ass received a call, almost simultaneously, from a society
in Baltimore, and another from the "Salem Street Church,"
in Boston, to settle in the ministry.

NOTICES.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. AMERICAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.
The Annual Meeting of the American Temperance Society, will be holden in the city of New-York, on Wednesday the 30th instant. The Annual Report will be exhibited, and Addresses, by gentlemen from different parts of the country, will be made on the occasion.

Printers friendly to the object of the Society, are requested to insert the above notice in their papers.

Dec. 16.

J. Edwards, Agent A. T. S.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE RECORDER. This week's RECORDER is No. 52. The Index is deerred till our next, because there are 53 Wednesdays in the present year; and although this arrangement requires us to give an additional paper to the Subscribers for the present Volume, we prefer to do this, in order to confine each Volume within the Calendar year.

(C) The Recorder will be continued to all persons who

now receive it, except those who order otherwise.

(3- Agents are requested to give us immediate information of any alterations they wish to make in their Subscrip-

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

An obituary notice has been received from an anonymous writer. To publish it without authority, would be a viola tion of our standing rule.

SECULAR SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

The Emperor of Russia has ordered that all who have taken part in the war against Turkey, shall be entitled to wear a medal on the ribbon of St. George, which he is to institute in commemoration of the war.

Report states that the Russian Admiral Count Heiden, had received orders from his own Government, to winter the fleet under his command in one of the ports of the Mediterranean.

Accounts from Greece state that the Turkish troops had been all withdrawn from Livadia, leaving the whole country in possession of the Greeks. There is a report that Count Capo D'Istria was about to repair to the head quarters of the Russian army at Adrianople with the consent of the Allied Ambassadors.

German papers speak of a very disordered state of things existing in Constantinople, and mention that a reagainst the life of the Sultan had been discovered.

The German Journals state that the story of M. Rothschild being about to purchase Jerusalem for the Jews, and of the Porte availing itself of the sum to be paid by him towards the liquidation of the indemnity payable to Russia, is a mere fabulous history.

A Cabinet Council was held in London on the 13th, which, it was understood, had reference solely to the product,

A Cubinet Council was near in London on the 13th, which it was understood, had reference solely to the settlement of the Greek question. All the Cabinet Ministers were present, and messengers were afterwards despatched to the Governor of Malea, and the Level High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

Ionian Islands.

The London papers of the 16th ult. mention, as the only news, that the Duke of Wellington has offered the government of Ireland to Lord Gray.

Rail Roads.—It is obvious from many accounts, that rail roads have recently risen very much in public estimation in England, in consequence of experiments. It is said that canal stock has sunk exceedingly.

Britain in advance of the United States.—The Legislature of the British Island of Grenada, has passed an act to allow free persons of color to sit as jurors—and the King of England has given his assent to it. The law is, therefore, now in operation. erefore, now in operation.

Letters from Spain state there are 4500 troops in Andalsia ready to embark for Cuba. The French Government has concluded to make a large

The French Government has concluded to make a large Basin at Havre for the convenience of vessels entering the port in bad weather, and has laid a tax on foreign vessels to pay for it, amounting to about 10 per cent. on port charges.

Some material changes have taken place in the French ministry. Prince Polignac, who is spoken of by the Moniteur, as the leader of the moderate party, has been elevated to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. M. de la Bourdonnaye resigned his place as Minister of the Interior, on this promotion, and was placed in the Privy Council. He was considered as the principal enemy of the liberals in the Ministry. Baron Montbel, Minister of ecclesiastical affairs and public instruction, succeeds to M. de la Bourdonnaye, and M. Rainville takes the place of Baron Montbel in ecclesiastical affairs.

Colombia.—An extract of a letter from Mr. Williamson,

Colombia.—An extract of a letter from Mr. Williamson, our Consul at La Guayra, is given in the Washington Telegraph, which states that Venezuela was on the point of being declared free and independent from the rest of Colombia. As Paez is at the head, such a step at any time would not be strange.

Execution of Picata.

Execution of Pirates.—We learn, says the Providence American, from Capt. Thurber, of the Experiment, at this port, that on the 12th of November seven Pirates were shot at St. Johns, Perto Rico. Two of them were Frenchmen, three Spaniards, one Greek, one American, named Samuel Campbell, belonging to Philadelphia, who, it is said, has respectable connexions.

respectable connexions.

Settlers in Canada.—The Quebec Gazette says, "The number of Emigrants who have landed at this port during the Summer has been unusually great, and may be fairly estimated at 17,000 or 18,000, including children, not always returned among the passengers. Of these, there were 10,000 and upwards from Ireland, 3,500 from England, and 2,500 from Scotland, including children. Of these persons, the total settled in this Province is 3,500; in Upper Canada's, 8,000.—The remainder are supposed to be scattered through the United States. Many of the emigrants bring property, and most of them soon become located; so that Quebec and its neighberhood were never more free from the burden of unemployed poor than at the present moment."

CONGRESS.

Rev. Reuben Post has been chosen chaplain to Congress on the part of the House, and Rev. Mr. Johns on the part of the Senate. Many petitions have been presented, and the matters proposed in the President's message have been referred to appropriate committees. The Passamaquoddy Indians have solicited aid, and the President has recommended a grant to them. The Senates of the House commended a grant to them. Indians have solicited aid, and the President has recommended a grant to them. The Speaker of the House presented a letter from the Secretary of War, with a report from the Board of Internal Improvement, on the expense of making a canal from Barnstable bay to Buzzard's bay, which was committed. In the House, Mr. Richardson of Mass, proposed the appointment of a relect committee on Education, which was, after a long discussion, laid upon the table by a vote of 127 to 53. Little business of importance has yet been transacted.

DOMESTIC.

DOMESTIC.

Credit of the Country.—It was known in this city that the President would come out against the bank a fortnight before the Message was delivered, and Mr. Biddle, the President of the bank, was advised of the fact, by letter, from this city, but he could not believe it. It is whispered that large stock operations were made, in anticipation of the message in this city.—The fall of the stock, in consequence of the Message, is equal to 2,100,000 dollars, which is so much loss to the stockholders. But even this amount is not worth speaking of, when compared with the shock it will give our credit in Europe.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

The Indians.—Relative to the Indians, the Secretary suggests the formation of a Territory, without the range of

suggests the formation of a Territory, without the range of the Western States and Territories, to be protected by mil-itary posts. Laws for their general government, and to preserve peace amongst the tribes, to be the act of the U. States, with a right to the Indians in Council, to make their own municipal regulations. Within-the States to the

South, computing the four tribs, Creeks, Cherokees, Chickasaws, and Choctaws, thei numbers will fall little short of seventy-five thousand.

Public Sentiment.—An intelligit gentleman who has recently returned to this city from tour to the west in steam-boats and stages of 1,400 siles, in the course of which the Indians were often the bject of conversation, informs us that he has not met we an individual who did not condemn the conduct of Goors and the United States

government.

N. Y. Obs.

Injustice and Oppression.—Inter in the Journal of Commerce from an "officer in the Law," affirms that the crew of the U. S. sloop of war Waren entered the service for 3 years, with the promise thatbey should then be discharged in the U. States; that e vessel arrived at Mahon, in the island of Minorca, abo, the first of Sept., when the times of many had been out by 3 months; that they were then told the ship was not say to the U. S., and if they went home they must go at him own expense, and their wages would not be paid an at Mahon; and that 120 demanded their discharges and if the ship, only a few remaining. They were thus set core in a foreign port, without employment, without may, without friends, or any resource whatever.

Information has been received for Mr. Manier.

any resource whatever.

Information has been received for Mr. Moore, our Minister to Colombia, that the justic and validity of most of the remaining claims of our citize upon that government have been admitted, and be anticided the same result in

puring the summer, two Wess, Military Posts, were abandoned. The troops at Cananent Towson were instructed to retire upon Fort Jesupad Cantonment Leavenworth, situated at the mouth of tile La Platte, was also reclaimed.

worth, situated at the mouth of the La Platte, was also reduced.

Harmony and proper zeal are st to prevail in the army, which is satisfactorily fulfilling it just engagements. Desertion is less frequent than heretere; and the rigid exactions of the law, in reference to a crime, are believed to carry too great severity for a statisf peace, and should be meliorated into something corresponding with the magnitude of the oftence. Proceeding ups the ground that no man should be inveigled into public svice under false pretences, and when his mind is not in attention to engage in contract,—orders have been issee prohibiting any, when intoxicated, to be enlisted, any gholding any contract to be finally consummated, until the and opportunity are afforded for deliberation.

Senator of the U. S.—a Tuesday the 8th inst., Bedford Brown of Caswell, we dected on the fifteenth balloting, a Senator of the Unit States, from North-Carolina, vice John Branch, resignes.

Pensions.—A statementum the Pension Office presents

ing, a Senator of the Unit States, from North-Carolina, vice John Branch, resignes.

Pensions.—A statementan the Pension Office presents the number of 12,201. evolutionary Pensioners, and 3,794 invalid Pensioners. I the former 401, of the latter 41 have died during the ye.

Washington letters ment, that it is in contemplation of the Law makers there, comodel the Circuits of the Sarpreme Court:—To extend wifust Circuit (Judge Story's) over the six northern States—To add New-Jersey to the second Circuit, and reduce t four Circuits to three. This arrangement it is added, wilste a circuit to the West, and satisfy their demands on the bject, without an increase of the Supreme Judges. It is estaid, till this arrangement is tried, no nomination of successor to the late Judge Washington will be made.

Smuggled Goods.—The lattsburgh Republican of the 5th inst. says, some days see a quantity of contraband goods, consisting of flannels/soudeloths, &c. worth about 1500 dollars, was seized on le L'Motte, and conveyed to this place for safe keeping un the Marshal receives orders to knock them down to the hast bidder. We are informed that large quantities of clas are now ready on the other side of line 45, and that towners or holders are waiting for the winter to set in hise they commence their altentats, as our Canadian nubbors say, by running them over in sleighs.

Virginia Convention.—I consequence of the indispo-

ing for the winter to set in lare they commence their attentats, as our Canadian induors asy, by running them over in sleighs.

Virginia Convention.—I consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Monroe, Mr. P. Barbour was elected President pro tempore. The Camittee of the Whole have voted to abolish the Evecute Council. They have also agreed, that the mode of appaint Militia officers ought to be provided for by law; but ut no officer belor the grade of Brigadier General shouldbe appointed by the General Assembly. On Thursday, it was settled, that the Judiciary shall be elected by a joint viv voce vote of the grislature, and that the Commissions of he Judges shalt-case after the Constitution goes into exercion. On the abject of the independence of the Judiciary t was voted, til the modification or abolition of any cour shall not reme the Judge from office. There existed a pospect that is labors of this venerable Convention.—This hody habeen eleven weaks in assism, and is not expected to Journ till the first of January, at least. They have gone trigh, in committee of the whole, the Reports of the fourest Committees, and various other propositions whicheve been submitted by individual members; but the greatestion, after all, seems not to be completely settled—anothing can be considered as definitely arranged, until the siss of Representation has been fixed.—Traveller.

A Lion in the vay.—Ex-President Moe, as appears by an extract from his street, on out! nage, thinks

A Lion in the way.—Ex-President Moe, as appears by an extract from his speech, on out page, thinks nothing can be done to good purpose, iteing the slaves in our country.—If his fears are well ground, we ought to look forward to a total extermination of ites in the southern States 100 years hence.

N. H. Obs.

in our country.—If his fears are well ground, we ought to look forward to a total extermination of ites in the southern States 100 years hence.

N. H. Obs.

Virginia.—The Legislature of Virginett in Richmond, Dec. 7. In the House of Delegates, L. Banks was elected Speaker, and George Wythe Muml, Clerk. In the Senate, Wm. C. Holt, was elected Speer, and Addison Hunsford, Clerk. The Governor sayere are few Convicts in the Penitentiary, and but on his female. Of that class, no conviction has taken je in the State for five years. The balance in the Treas on the 27th Nov. 1829, is greater, by nearly \$335,000 han the balance of the corresponding day of the precedinear.

South-Carolina.—The House of presentatives of this State have passed, 99 to 20, resolus requesting their Senators and Representatives in Const to oppose any appropriations for Internal Improvems, especially for any in South-Carolina?

The Legislature of Alabama coned at Tuscaloosa on the 16th ult. Levin Powell, Esq. a chosen President of the Senate, and Judge Gayle Speat of the House.

The Town of Portland.—Thatizens of Portland on the 14th inst. last gave their votes the question of establishing a city form of government, it was found that there was prainting to construct the alive. Vir year, 489

lishing a city form of government of it was found that there was a majority of votes in the ative, viz. year 489 mays 547.

there was a majority of votes in the ative, viz. yeas 489, nays 547.

Ontario and Erie.—The proge of internal improvement has at length surmounted Nara, and a vessel has gone up that Cataract. The Wed Canal, on the Canada side, to connect Lakes Ontarist Erie, was commenced five years ago, and on the dof December three schooners passed the Locks, frontario, and entered the harbor of Black Rock; they were eived with salutes from the steam boat Henry Clay; and a the people, assembled on shore. The communication seen the two Lakes is now complete, and vessels can a dirough the Canal asceeding thirty-tow locks at the sitain, in 24 hours.

The improvements upon the stal at Washington are nearly completed, and that spid edifice now begins to look like a finished work.—Nhō apitol square, and the grounds around, have been level and graduated, and the terrace on the Western from itwo one of the most elegant walks, perhaps, in the world.

The National Intelligence tates, that Indian corn (maize) is selling in the Stat Ohio, at 12 1-2 cents per bushel; and a bushel will supta small family for a week.

Mr. Causici received \$100 for the statue, recently alreade on the Western from the statue.

Mr. Causici received \$10) for the statue, recently blaced on the Washington Imment in Baltimore. He was engaged on it sixteen me.

The Penesylvania Coloniza Society, have given no-

The Pennsylvania Coloniza Society, have given notice that they are about to atch the brig Liberia, with emigracts, to the American eay in Africa. She was accommodations for upwards ob, and will proceed to Norfolk in a few days, to receiven on board. The Society has, by the liberality of manstrens of Philadelphia, been able to procure funds nearly elent to accomplish this desirable object, but still rees a few hunered dollars to complete the equipment of tupedition.

Bunker Hill Monumenal his monument was begun four or five years ago—but naving properly counted the cost, the builders have not a babe to finish—and it is somewhat likely to remain animent of folly and miscalculation. It is now propose raise the money necessary to top it out, by a lottery, thus appeal to pure selfishness to help out a project we was started with high professions of patriotism. Sicasi gloria musadi.

[N. H. Observer.

Bunker Hill Monumena member of the Association, in a sensible letter to editor of a Boston paper, deprecates this method of ray money, and expresses the determination, if the plan is sixted in, to commit his certificate of membership to thesses.

R can be done.—About theginning of October last,

"Mr. Robert Dale Owen having offered his system of education to the Typographical Society, of New-York, they have given him their opinion, in very plain language, on the modesty of his proposition, his condolence for their situation—and his wonderful discovery that they do not enjoy their rights! They are surprised that he should transfer his sympathies from his suffering countrymen who need them; and intrude them on those who neither require nor ask for them."

and intrude them on those who neither require nor ask for them."

Worcester Athenaum.—A meeting was lately held at Worcester, of which N. P. Denny, Esq. was Chairman, and E. Washburn, Esq. Secretary, at which it was resolved to establish a Library. The funds are to be raised by subscription in shares of \$25 each. More than \$400 were subscribed on the evening of the meeting.

Successful effort.—The friends of the Columbian College at the Savannah River Association recently subscribed for seven shares of the existing debt at \$250 each.

The citizens of Troy held another meeting on the 4th inst. in relation to the Methodist College, and resolved to raise \$30,000 for that object, requesting the Corporation to apply to the Legislature to lay a tax to that amount on the city.

The "Memoirs and Correspondence of Thomas Jefferson, late President of the United States," are announced for immediate publication by Mesars. Colburn & Bently, New Burlington street, London. The private papers, so famed in our annals, and so closely connected with the history of our country, will, we think, says the London Courier, be perused with ne small degree of curiosity.

The Kentucky Gazette states that Thomas B. Reed, a

Courier, be perused with no small degree of curiosity.

The Kentucky Gazette states that Thomas B. Reed, a Senator in Congress from the State of Mississippi, died at Lexington on the 26th of November. Mr. R. was a native of Kentucky, and emigrated to Mississippi in early life, where he sustained the highest character for talents, legal acquirements, and private worth. He was a member of the Senate from 1825 to 1827, and land been again elected for the term of six years. His illness was of long duration, and was occasioned by a severe cold, which he took last Spring in ascending the Mississippi, on his way to Washington, to attend the session of the new Senate summoned by the President after his inauguration.

Small Pox.—It is said that the small-pox is prevalent to a considerable extent in the towns of Egremont and Gt. Barrington, where some 50 or 60 have taken the disorder, and among the number several have died.

We learn that the huge Boa Constrictor, brought to this

We learn that the huge Boa Constrictor, brought to this town in the brig Osprey, from Manilla, is dead, probably in consequence of the cold weather. He was 13 1-2 feet in

length.

Salem Reg.

The late rains have swollen the Kennebec river so much that the ice broke up on the 12th inst. and brought down with it a large quantity of logs. Five thousand it is said have escaped from Dead river, and a considerable number have been picked up and docked at Bath.

Fire.—A carpenter's shop belonging to Mr. Brigham, at the bottom of Fayette-street, near Plensant-street, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning about two o'clock, together with its contents of Stock, tools, &c.

gether with its contents of Stock, tools, &c.

Fire.—The dwelling house of Captain Moses Hillard, of
Preston, Conn. was discovered to be on fire on the night of
the 12th inst. during the violent gale of wind, and nothing
prevented the total destruction of the house and contents,
but the hand of Providence in directing a traveller out of
his way to awake the family. He was travelling with a
loaded wagon, and waried from his direct course on account
of the badness of the road.

The Hebrew Synagogue at Savannah was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 4th inst. Leared. It had not been opened for two months; and the fire is supposed to have originated from a spark communicated accidentally to

A hatter's shop in Fitchburg, occupied by Mr. Oakman on

Saturday morning last, was destroyed by fire.

The dwelling-house of Mr. Ebenezer Crane, of Spring-field, was consumed by fire on the evening of the 11th inst. It is supposed to have caught in the chamber, from the spark of a hunp dropped into some linen.

spark of a lamp dropped into some linen.

Fires in Boston.—On Thursday evening last, the livery stable of Mr. George Spurr, in Broomfield street, was burnt. For a time the aspect of the fire was very threatening to the surrounding buildings, but they were all preserved. Mr. Ninian C. Dodge, of Amherst, N. H. lost his life during this fire, by falling from a window of the 4th story in the Mariborough Hotel, near which the fire occurred. It is uncertain whether he jumped out, in his consternation on waking from sleep; or whether, reaching out to get a view of the seat of the fire, he lost his bahance.—On the same night, a third attempt was made to destroy the Stereotype Factory on Fort Hill; but little damage was done. Fire kindled in five different places, which leaves no doubt that it was seet by design.

Incendiaries.—On the 11th inst. no less than 5 fires occ-

set by design.

Incendiaries.—On the 11th inst, no less than 5 free occurred in the village of Brooklyn, L. I. in the course of the day and succeeding night, most of which are attributed to in incendiaries. But little damage was sustained.

in incendiaries. But little damage was sustained.

Another Robbery.—Two packages, one containing thirty-three hundred dollars, in bills of the New England Bank; and the other, one hundred Spanish doubloons, were on Friday night delivered to Mr. Barker, of the Marlborough Hotel, by a gentleman from New York, for Messrs. Gilbert & Sons, Brokers of this city. On Saturday morning about 9 o'clook, a man called at the Hotel, and requested Mr. Barker to give him any packages which he might have, intended for Gilbert & Sons, when those above mentioned were delivered. The man has not since been heard of, and a reward of \$500 is offered for his apprehension and the recovery of the money.

ery of the money.

The captain of a sloop, which has plied through the season between New York and Haverhill, Ms., has deserted his vessel in New York after he had loaded it for home. He had just drawn on his owners at H. for 2 or 3 thousand dollars, and is supposed to have had 5 or 6 thousand about him.

Violation of the Grave.—We understand that the grave-yard on Boston neck was on Monday night entered by some persons in pursuit of human subjects for dissection; they succeeded in disinterring the bodies of a female, a scaman, and a small boy, when they were interrupted by the watch.

[Bulletin.]

watch. [Bulletin.]

Four negro slaves were executed at Greenupsburg, in Kentucky, pursuant to sentence, for having been leaders of an affray in which two young men in the employ of Mr. Gordon, the owner of the slaves, were killed.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. John H. Stevens, Jr. to Miss Sarah Ann Follansbee; Mr. John Coburn, of this city, to Miss Ann Eliza Griffin, of Albany, N. Y.; Samuel A. Dorr, Esq. to Miss Sarah H. Hayward, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Lemuel Hayward; Mr. Samuel B. Peirce, to Miss Hannah R. Homer, 2d daughter of Mr. Joseph W. Homer, In Charlestown, Mr. Edward Stearns, to Miss Sarah S. Bolton.—In Lynn, Mr. Phillip Chase, to Miss Sarah S. Bolton.—In Lynn, Mr. Phillip Chase, to Miss Sarah L. Kimball; Mr. Leonard F. Rowell, to Miss Sarah L. Kimball; Mr. Nathaniel Foot, to Miss Hitty Martin; Mr. Andrew Keniston, to Miss Sally George.

In Goshen, Conn. Dec. 17th, by the Rev. Grant Powers.

drew Keniston, to Miss Sally George.
In Goshen, Conn. Dec. 17th, by the Rev. Grant Powers,
Mr. Norman C. Baldwin, of Hudson, Ohio, to Miss Mary Palmer, of G.
In Marietta, Ohio, the Rev. Charles M. Putnam, to Miss

In Marietta, Ohio, the Rev. Charles of Phunan, to other Abby S. Edgerton. Near Granville, Licking Co. O. Rev. James M. M'Ken-nan, of Brooke county, Va. and formerly of Washington, Pa. to Miss Elizabeth H. daughter of Thomas M'Kean Thompson, Esq.

DEATHS.

In this city, Mary Butler, aged 37; John Wakham, 20; Mr. James W. Stuart, 52; Mr. Sannel Barber, 35; Mrs. Mercy Bracket, 73, formerly of Quincy; Mr. Isaac Cros-by, 23.

President of Columbia College, died at Washington Dec 12th. Dr. S. was on his way to Kentucky, to take charge

12th. Dr. S. was on his way to Kentucky, to take charge of a College in that State.

In Oxford, N. H. Dec. IIth, Miss. Sarah. W. Niles, daughter of Dea. John Niles, aged 42. She bequeathed her property, amounting to \$350, to the A. B. C. F. Missions, and the Am. Ed. Society. She was long confined with a consumption, and died with a hope full of immortality.

In Burlington, N. Y. Mr. Charles L. Mather, in his 27th year. He professed religion in his 14th year, and for 3 years past had been preparing for the ministry.

In Hartford, Vt. Daniel Marsh, Esq. 69.—In W. Fairlee, Dea. Elisha Wild, 66.—In Thetford, Mr. John Roberts, a revolutionary pensioner, \$1.—In W. Topsham, Elder John Hilliard, 45.—In Pomfret, Hon. John Bridge.—In Cornish, N. H. Widow Lydia Ripley, 90. She had been a member of the church of Christ, for more than 70 years.

In North Carolina, Hon. Gabriel Holmes. Representative.

years. In North Carolina, Hon. Gabriel Holmes, Representative in Congress from that state.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS IN FRANKLIN-STREET.

THE association of gentlemen under whose direction is the Mount Vernon Female School, have also established in this city a school for males, and have employed Mr. Ira Young, late Preceptor of Berwick Academy, to take charge of it as Principal, and Mr. Jeremiah Green-ough, late Principal of the Classical School in Kennebunk Port, as Assistant. Other auxiliary teachers will be employed, as the situation of the school may demand.

Boys may be admitted into this school at seven years of age, and may be fitted for College, or complete a course of study similar to that pursued in the English High School in this city.

The course of the common English studies will comprise the following branches:—

e following branches:—
Reading, Spelling, and Defining, in connexion.
Penmanship.

Penmanship.
Geography, Modern, Ancient, and Sacred, with Geo-raphical Drawing, and use of the Globes.
Arithmetic, Intellectual & Written, with analysis of rules.
Grammar, with familiar lectures and Grammatical

Grammar, with faminar secures and Grammatical adjains.

Elements of Geometry, with Linear Drawing.

Elements of Botany, with Examination of Plants.

Elecution, including Declamation and Reading.

The course of the higher English studies will comprise the lowing branches :- Rhetorical analysis, and

Composition, in its various forms of Abstracts, Narratives, Descriptions, Didactic Essays, and Argumentative discus-

Book-Keeping, by Single and Double Entry.

The Mathematics and their application, including Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry with its uses, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, and Conic Sections.

Material Philosophy, including Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Optics, Electricity, Astronomy, and Chemistry; all of which will be illustrated by familiar Lectures, with suitable apparatus.

Intellectual Philosophy, Political Economy, Constitutions of the United States and of Massachusetts.

Moral Philosophy, Natural Theology, and Evidences of Christianity.

Moral Philosophy, Natural Theology, and Eviden-ces of Christianity.

A course of History, with Jewish, Greek, and Roman Antiquities, and Mythology.

The course of Latin and Greek studies will, with some exceptions, be similar to that pursued in the public Latin School in this city, comprising the following works:— Walker's new Latin Reader, with Latin Grammur; Ja-cohe' Latin Reader: Viri Romer Crear's Commentaries: cobs' Latin Reader; Viri Rome; Cresar's Commentaries; Latin Tutor; Greek Grammar; Greek Delectas; Sallust; Virgil; Cicero's Select Orations; Jacob's Greek Reader; Writing Latin; Horace; Cicero de Officia; de Senectut; de Amicitia; Greek Testament; Xenophon's Anabasis;

Spanish, French, and Italian Languages will be

The Spanish, French, and Italian Languages will be taught to such pupils as desire to learn them.

Moral and religious instruction will be given daily, and will form a constituent part of the pupils' education. Every suitable opportunity afforded in the course of the recitations, will be embraced for illustrating and enforcing, either directly or indirectly, the leading principles of morality and religion; and much pains will be taken to bring the pupils under the habitual influence of Christian motives.

In the discipline of the school, the instructers, considering themselves as standing in the place of parents, will pursue an unvarying course of mild decision. For preserving order among the pupils, and for inspiring them with a laudable zeal in their studies, they will in part rely upon the influence of a Merit-Roll, on which will be credited the merits of each lesson, according to its recitation—and charged its of each lesson, according to its recitation—and charged each instance of Absence, Tardiness, Disapprobation, and Admonition. This Roll will be open at all times for the in-spection of the Trustees of the school, and the parents of

Admontion. This Roll will be open at all times for the inspection of the Trustees of the school, and the parents of the papils.

There will be monthly examinations, by the Teachers, and an examination at the close of each quarter, by the Trustees; both of which the parents and friends of the papils will be invited to attend.

The school was opened in September last, at Franklig Hall, No. 7, Franklin Street. The regular quarters will commence with the first Monday in January, April, July, and October, and the vacations will in general be similar to those of the public schools in the city.

The terms for pupils pursuing the common English branches, if they are under ten years of age, are \$10 a quarter; if over ten, \$12,50. Boys in Latin, \$12,50; in Greek, and the higher English branches, \$15. For Spanish, French and Italian, special arrangements will be made.

The hours of school, from the first Monday in April to the first Monday in October, will be from 8 to 12, and from 3 to 6; during the rest of the year, from 9 to 1, and from 3 to 5.

hours. By order of the Trustees,
SAMUEL, HUBBARD, President.
Boston, Dec. 23. HENRY HILL, Secretary.

Printed and Published by JAMES LORING, No. 132
Washington street.
Dr. Malan's European Children, or Instructive Sketches.
—Mrs. Wade's Burman Slave Girl, together with useful articles about Burmah. With a cut representing a female scholar returning from the Zayat.—Sabbath School Teacher-Wohterless Ellen by same author.—Sabbath School Scenes, by author of Teacher's Visits.—Thornton's Counsels and Cantions for Youth.—Maybew's Lives of Indian Children.—Maybew's Lives of Indian Children.—Maybew's Lives of Indian new's Lives of Indian Children .-- Maybew's Lives of Indian hew's Lives of Indian Children.—Maybew's Lives of Indias Chiefa.—Orphan Lucy, or Power of Piety.—Pious Moth-er's Love Illustrated.—African Valley, together with Mrs. Judson's Narrative, &c.—Mother's Garland, by Mrs. Phe-lan.—Pollok's Ralph Gemnell.—Sherwood's Youth's Cas-ket.—Sherwood's Phintippet.—Sherwood's English Mary. —Sherwood's Hindoo Tenveller.—Taylor's Hints to Fe-rales.—Taylor's Families Lotters.—Taylor's Hints to Fe-rales.—Taylor's Families Lotters.—Taylor's Registration males.—Taylor's Familiar Letters.—Taylor's Reciprocal Duties of Parents and Children.—Taylor's Young Man's Model, or Character Essential to Success in Life.—Tay-Model, or Character Essential to Success in Life.—Traylor's Maternal Solicitude.—Taylor's Elizabeth Palmer.—Narratives of Christian Hindoos.—Young Jewess.—Guilty Tongue, or Power of Instruction.—Watts on the Mind with Questions.—Self Knowledge, with Questions.—Beautiful Vine.—Village School.—Adventures of a French Cabin Boy.—A Viert to my Birth-place by the author of Annot & her Pupil.—Raimford Villa.—Gulliver's Travels.—Blair's Catechism of Common things.—The Sisters of the Cavera, Dec. 23.

THE YOUNG FREETHINKER RECLAIMED. —By Rev. E. W. Baldwin, 108 pp. 18mo. with an original engraving. Just received and for sale by JAMES LOR-ING, 132 Washington Sirect. Also— A Memoir of Barbara Ewing: written by her husband,

renville Ewing, pp. 144.

A General View of the Contents of the Old and New Tes-

A General View of the Contents of the Old and New Teatments, the principles of Christianity derived from them, and the reasons on which they are founded; with directions how to read most profitably the Holy Bible, by Adam Clark, LL. D. F. A. S. pp. 90.

Fireside Conversations on some of the principal doctrines of the Bible. pp. 124.

Youthful Memoirs, compiled by Rev. W. Carus Wilson, M. A. Rever, of Whitington, and Chaplain, to his Reval.

of the Bible. pp. 124.
Youthful Memoirs, compiled by Rev. W. Carus Wilson,
M. A. Rector of Whitington, and Chaplain to his Royal
Highness the Duke of Sussex. pp. 144.
Family Conversations on the Evidences of Revelation.
pp. 144.
— The History of George Hicks, by a Sunday
School Teacher. 36 pp.—History of Edwin Judd. 36 pp.
The Apprentices' Dialogues, written by the mother of an
apprentice. 36 pp.—Help to the Gospels. 252 pp.
Also: several interesting little books for Holiday Presents.
The above new works have just been published by the
American Sunday School Union.

Dec. 23.

TO PRINTERS.

TO PRINTERS.

FOR Sale, a Religious Newspaper Establishment, in one of the New England States, that has a handsome subscription, which is gaining rapidly. In connexion with it, a Bookstore might be kept with advantage. The Office is supplied with a complete assortment of Type &c. nearly new. The want of adequate capital, is the advertiser's sole reason for wishing to dispose of it. He would, however, if it should be preferred, form a connexion with a Printer who has a small capital at his disposal. For further particulars, and directions, apply soon at the Recorder Office.

1. Dec. 23.

PEW FOR SALE. FOR Sale, a well situated Pew in the middle aisle of Eesex Street Church. For further particulars and terms apply at 226 Washington-etreet.

Dec. 22.

POETRY.

PICTURE OF THE STAGE.

This correct delineation of an immoral anusement and a murdering of time, is from a Poem by Mr. William Cutter, delivered before the Portland Forensic Club, at Portland, October 16, their first anniversary. Their association consists principally of young men, who meet weekly for writen forensic disputation, and voluntary extemporaneous discussion.

Chr. Watchman

where polished care, and minds of lofty taste,
Where unoffended, words and minds of lofty taste,
Where polished care, and minds of lofty taste,
Meet moffended, words and looks unchaste;
Where polished care, and minds of lofty taste,
Meet moffended, words and looks unchaste; Meet unoffended, words and looks unchaste; Where hoary sires their children take, to view The mimic deets would hang them, were they true, And make familiar to the untaught ear, Oaths, jests, and ribald, they should start to hear; While all in kindred gallery, box and pit, Swallow the poison lewdness, for the wit; Ford and hand with voices, banks and first. Extol, and land with voices, hands, and feet, Men they would scorn to speak to in the street

Say ye, who still a moral influence claim. Say ye, who still a moral influence claim, For the poor Drama's long degraded name,—Ye, who extol the virtue-teaching Stage, As e'en the greatest blessing of the age, And scorn the poor blind bigot, on whose sight It never poured such matchless floods of light; Say, would you welcome to your home and hearth pious helpers of your pious mirth: And bid the sons and daughters of your line And bid the sons and daughters of your line
Copy their deeds, and in their virtues shine!—
Would ye the inner sanctum of your home
Wide open throw, and bid these teachers come,
Mix in your children's daily duties there,
Mould their young thought, and guide the infant prayer?
Would ye your sons and daughters now eggage
To breathe at home the language of the Stage?
Or that their thoughts were tainted; ev'n in dreams. To breathe at home the language of the Stage? Or that their thoughts were tainted; ev'n in dreams, With half the drama's least offensive themes? Would ve the honored of your house and blood Would ye the honored of your house and blood Raise to a rank, so holy and so good? Nor feel your names degraded and disgraced, On the proof level of their highest placed?— ——Let Siddons, Kemble, Powell, Cooper, Finn, Complain the clearge is broader than the sin; And all who low to each respected name, Panel the sharker, and ere out: "for share?" Repel the slander, and cry out—" for shame!"
Yet Truth to wisdom's maxim stands unmoved Yourself by your associates must be proved, And justice surely, to preserve alive This last of Sodom's hells—asks mo -asks more than five

Is this, indeed, fair Virtue's chosen home, Pure as Religion's consecrated dome?

And can you hope your marals to repair
And teach your children holy lessons there?

I grant, if there your heart can find such blessing Your morals stand in need of dressing;
If puppets, jugglers, Falstaffs, are above ye,
The Stage's teaching may, perhaps, improve ye!
If souls, to truth and decenty unknown,
Can raise your morals, while they sink their own;
If cheeks, long bromed beyond the power to blush,
Can call to yours the rare, the virtuous flush;
'Tis time indeed, you pushed your last endeavor
To save your virtue, ere it die forever!
And if your children are so poorly taught,
That shauncless bulloons can exalt their thought;
And riball pressures, caths obseene, and jests. or morals stand in need of dressing; That shameless balloons can exait their though And ribed gestures, outlis obscene, and jests Can raise the tone of virtue in their breasts; I grant it now should be your chiefest care, Their long negle-test movals to repair, And if they're not too sunken to return, To send them somewhere-anywhere-to learn

Nav, urge not reason to a task so hard, Truth walks the Stage, and quickly turns the card, Pours in the light behind the curtain'd scene, And shows how much of virtue dwells within; Warns the charm'd, giddy listener, danger's nigh, Bids him beware the wily serpent's eye; Proves it absurd, instruction pure to hope, from men whose virtues instruction process. From men whose virtues just escape a rope; Strips from the door its false, alluring bait, And writes above it—" RUIN'S OPEN GATE!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRESENT CRISIS IN THE CONDITION OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

["William Pena" has concluded his series of numbers in the National Intelligencer, and they have appeared in a pamphlet in this city. The discussion is so protracted that we can make only two selections more; that which follows, respecting an attempt of Georgia to extend their jurisdiction over the Cherokees; and the concluding number, which discusses the question of removal beyond the Mississippi.]

One law has already been enacted, with the direct view of extending the jurisdiction of Georgia over the Cherokees. It was approved Dec. 20, 1823, and deserves a particular consideration.

The first five sections divide that part of the Cherokee country, which falls within the chartered limits of Georgia, into five portions, attaching each one of these portions to a contiguous county of Georgia. The sixth section extends the laws of Georgia over white residents within the limits above mentioned; and the seventh declares, that, after June 1, 1830, all Indians "residing in said territory, and within any one of the counties as aforesaid, shall be liable and subject to such laws and regulations, as the legislature may hereafter

Sec. S. "That all laws, usages, and customs, made, esand in force, in the said territory, by

Cherokee Indians, be, and the same are hereby, on and after the first day of June, 1830, declared null and roid.

9. "That no Indian, or descendant of Indian, residing within the Creek or Cherokee nations of Indians, shall be deemed a competent witness, or a party to any suit, in any court created by the constitution or laws of this State, to which a white man may be a party."

Under the administration of this law, a white man might rob or murder a Cherokee, in the pres-ence of many Indians, and descendants of Indians; and yet the offence could not be proved. That of this malignant character mitted is by no means improbable; but assaults. abuses, and vexations, of a far inferior stamp, would render the servitude of the Cherokees intolerable. The plan of Georgia is, as explained by her Sen. ate, to seize five sixths of the territory in question, and distribute it among her citizens. If a Chero kee head of a family chooses to remain, he may possibly have his house and a little farm assigned to him. This is the most favorable supposition. But his rights are not acknowledged. He does not keep the land because it is his own; but receives it as a boon from Georgia. He will be surrounded by five white neighbors. These settlers will not be from the more soher, temperate, and orderly citizens of Georgia, but from the idle, the dissolute, the quarrelsome. Many of them will hate Indians, and take every opportunity of insulting and abusing them. If the cattle of a Cherokee are driven away in his presence; if his fences are thrown down and his crops destroyed; if his children are beaten, and his domestic sanctuary invaded; whatever outrage and whatever injury he may experience, he canno even seek a legal remedy. He can neither be a party, nor a witness. He has no friend, who can be heard in his behalf. Not an individual can be found, who has any interest in seeing justice done him, and who, at the same time has any power to Even the slaves of his new neighbors serve him. are defended by the self-interest of their masters. But he has not even this consolation. He is exposed to the greatest evils of slavery, without any of its alleviations. Every body is let loose upon him; and it is neither the interest, nor the inclination, nor the official duty, of the white settlers to defend him. Every body may destroy his property; but nobody is bound to keep him from starv-ing, when his property is gone. How long could a Cherokee live under such treatment as this? Accustomed from his birth to feelings of entire

equality and independence, he would find himself, at a single single stroke, smitten to the earth, and there held till manacles of a most degrading vassal age were fastened upon him. As soon as the net of Georgia legislation is sprung over him, he is equally and instantly exposed to public persecution

and private indignity, He feels himself to be a vagabond, even while standing upon the very acres, which his own hands have laboriously subdued and tilled,-an outlaw, in the house, which he has erected and made comfortable for himself, and which, to a white man, would be a castle,—a trespasser, for innocently treading the soil of his native forests, an intruder, for drinking the pure water of his na-tive springs, or breathing the air of his native mouns,-a stranger among his neighbors,-an alien, on the spot where he was born.

Who are the human beings, thus suddenly brought into so deplorable and abject a condition?

Are they Caffres and Hottentots, skulking through the woods, in a state of nudity, or covered only by a few shreds of tattered sheepskin? Are they runway slaves, pursued by the vengeance of exasperated masters? Are they Ishmaelites, waylaying the path of inoffensive travellers, and their hands reeking with the blood of recent murders? Are they bands of rullians, collected from the worst among the discharged tenants of our penitentiaries: Have they invaded our settlements, driven off the habitants, and established themselves in an unrighteous possession, of which they are now about to be divested? What is their character, and what is their crime, that their lands are to be divided and their persons and families to be put beyond the

If they were Caffres, or Hottentots, they should be dealt with kindly; and should be compassionated in their ignorance and degradation. If some of sionated them were Ishmaelites and renegadoes, they should be tried in a regular manner. The innocent should not be punished with the guilty. The guilty should not be punished without a trial; and neither the innocent nor the guilty, should be delivered over to

How would an intelligent foreigner, a German, a

Frenchman, or an Englishman, be astonished to

learn, that the Cherokees are neither savages, nor

criminals;—that they have never encroached upon the lands of others;—that their only offence consists in the possession of lands, which their neigh--that they are peaceful agriculturists, better clothed, fed, and housed, than many of the peasantry, in most civilized countries;—that they have sustained diplomatic relations with the whites, at different periods, from the first settlement of the contiguous territory by Europeans;—that these re-lations have ripened into a firm and lasting peace, which has not been broken by a single act of ho tility for forty years;-that the peace thus cemented is the subject of numerous treaties, the bases of which are, a sovereignty of the Cherokees, limited, in certain respects, by express stipulations, and a guarantee, on the part of the United States, of protection and inviolate territorial limits;—that the treaties have been the foundation of numerous

private malice

legal enactments for the protection of the weaker party, whose title has been pronounced, by the highest tribe al in our country, to be worthy of the respect of all courts, till it be legitimately extinguished:-that the Cherokees are not charged with having broken their engagements, or do any thing to forfeit the guarantee, which they had received as the indispensable condition of their grants to the United States;—that they have always been called brothers and children by the President of the United States, and by all other public functionaries, speaking in the name of the country;—that they have been encouraged and aided, in rising to a state of civilization, by our national government, and benevolent associations of individuals;-that one great motive, presented to their minds by the government, has uniformly been the hope and expectation of a permanent residence, as farmers and mechanics, upon the lands of their ancestors, and the enjoyment of wise laws, administered by themselves, upon truly republican principles;-that, relying upon these guarantees, and ustained by such a hope, and aided in the cultiva-ion of their minds and hearts by benevolent individuals stationed among them at their own request, and partly at the charge of the general government, they have greatly risen in their character, condition and prospects;—that they have a regularly organized government of their own, consisting of legislative, judicial, and executive departformed by the advice of the third President of the United States, and now in easy and natural operation;—that a majority of the people can read their own language, which was never reduced to writing till less than seven years ago, and never printed, till within less than two years;-that a considerable number of the young, and some of the older, can read and write the English language:-that ten or twelve schools are now attend-Cherokee children;-that, for years past, unassisted native Cherokees have been able to transact public business, by written communica-tions, which, to say the least, need not fear a com-

they are bound to us by the ties of Christianity which they profess, and which many of them ex-These are the men, whose country is to be wrested from them, and who are to be brought under the laws of Georgia without their own consent. These civilized and educated men; -these orderly members of a society, raised, in part by the fos tering care of our national government, from rude materials, but now exhibiting a good degree of symmetry and beauty;-these laborious farmers. and practical republicans;—these dependent allies, who committed their all to our good faith, on the "guarantee" of Gen. Washington, the "assurance" of Mr. Jefferson, and the re-assurance of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, sanctioned, as these several acts were, by the Senate of the United States;-these "citizens of the Cherokee na-tion," as we called them in the treaty of Holston; these fellow Christians, regular members of Moravian, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist churchvian, Fresnyterian, Daptiet, and of the house-es, fellow citizens with the saints and of the house-hold of God, are to be suddenly brought under the laws of Georgia, according to which they can neither be witnesses, nor parties, in a court of justice. Under the laws, did I say? It is a monstrous perversion to call such a state of things living under They are to be made outlaws on the land of their fathers; and, in this condition, to be allowed the privilege of choosing between exile & chains,

parison, in point of style, sense, and argument, with many communications made to them, by some of

the highest functionaries of our national govern-

ment,-that these Cherokees, in their treatment of

whites, as in their intercourse with each other, are mild in their manners, and hospitable in their feel-

ings and conduct; -and, to crown the whole, that

But who are the men, that impose so fearful an alternative? and what is the government, that hesitates to redeem its pledge? Is it some rotten Asiatic despotism, sinking under the crimes and corruptions of by-gone centuries, feeling no responsibility, and regarding no law of morality or religion? Not so. It is a government, which sprung into existence with the declaration "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of From a government thus established, this flagrant wrong is apprehended; and from a people, who boast that they are the freest and most enlightened community on earth; who insist on the right of every community to govern itself; and who abjure the very idea of foreign dictation.

ESTHER IMITATED.

A friend has put into our hands a Circular letter addressed to "Benevolent ladies of the U. States' urging them to do all in their power to save the poor Indians from the ruin with which they are threatened, and even suggesting the propriety of female petitions to Congress. The idea of petitions from this quarter is novel, and some of our readers may be inclined to think it inexpedient for female

to interfere in any ase with subjects of a political nature. Such interence, however, is not unprecedented. The He informs us that when the wily Haman had rsuaded king Ahasuerus to is-sue a decree for thextermination of all the Jews in his empire, and when the day for its execution was fixed, it was he petition of Queen Esther which defeated the icked project, and saved this m the meditated destruction. rican Indians bears a striking of the dispersed and oppressed scattered people resemblance to the Jews, and it may that there will be a correspon-the mode of their deliverance. ding resemblance le address her earnest petition and although the Hamans of Let every pious fe to the King of kin ked upon the day on which the he Indians is to terminate, the our land may have political existence versed, and that every day, decree may yet be e to them, at was to the Jews of old, may feasting and gladness and of to another." N. Y. Obs. good day, a day sending portions

PA ENTAL.

TASTE AND ABITS OF READING.

The comparativ small proportion of community who now exerte any taste or have any regu-lar habits of reading render it a matter of some importance to inque for the causes of this defiimportance to inque for the causes of this deficiency. It cannot lowing, in any great degree, to a want of meanor of suitable opportunities. The country is nowfull of schools and books, and every man, womannd child, who has the disposition, is certainly ble to find sufficient time for mental cultivation. Yo what then must we ascribe the lamentable indifference which prevails with many, about reans at all, and the bad taste in the selection of bots and the irregular appropriation of time, with considerable portion of those who profess to fond of reading? Shall we not be obliged to the nearly the whole upon a culpable neglect in the cation of children? We have not time to enter up the subject particularly, but are prepared to say, it, unless we are greatly have not time to enter up the subject particularly, but are prepared to say, it, unless we are greatly mistaken, the principal disulty will be found here. With a great proportion parents, there really seems to be no effort, none, to train up the child to reading habits. And he happen, of his own inclination, to manifest condness for books, he is left in too many instance to stumble upon trank. left, in too many instance to stumble upon trash; to amuse himself with e lighter, if not the positively pernicious work of the day. Is this fashionable policy of lettinghildren alone, of leaving them to their own wayard course in this matter, in fulfilment of the vovio educate them religious-ly, to train them up foGod? Will parents still persist in this course ando nothing to remedy this evil? our Infant and Safath Schools will undoubtedly do much: but the ficulty will not be remov ed, an effectual change ill not be produced, unless parental influence and cert are brought to co-ope We hope this hint, as it is kindly given, will berken in kindness, and no be unheeded and forgon

DEFERRE! ARTICLES.

THE BILL ALONE.

Extract of a private lette from one minister to another Having aluded to some remt discussions among evangel

Having alluded to some rem discussions among evangelical men, lie writer process:

"A fev may fight the hale, and let us, common ministers, pread Christ, and dire men to the Bible as the fountain of trib. I every yearsee more danger of speculation in religionand feel determied to stick to the Bible. The Bible, the lible, I say, insaled of all and every speculation. Preach Chat, and know nothing among the people, but "Jesus Clast and him excified." Leave worldly policy to worldly sen, and let us trust for success to the Holy Spirit, usintplain Bible with. God will, I believe, own his word absonor it, while all human arts being only a temporary stees, that is soon found worse than deteat. I fear there is a little of this dependence on God at present, and too sen inclination to adopt what the wisdom of man says withing triumph. Especially do I fear, that men are running land the Bible, which is as bad as refusing to believe it all.

LIFER FROM DR. JARVIS. This gentlem formerly minister in Boston, at St. Paul's Church, writes his correspondent in Hartford, from Siena in Italy, under a of Sept. last, as follows:—'* During the summer we haved here about an hundred English residents, among wil I am established as the parish minister; and, since I left.—, I have never spent a summer so uninterruptedly plean in the discharge of clerical duties. The families whose been here are mostly persons of easy fortune, and cultied minds, who spend their winters in Rome, or Naplend have retired to Siena for the summer, as one of thesis televated, and consequently coolest, Rome, or Naplead have retired to Siena for the summer, as one of these televated, and consequently coolest, regions of Italy. Sienese nobility are remarkably/courteous, and attentive strangers, and, as all classes speak Italian with uncome purity and elegance, we find it extremely profitable apleasant to live among them. An Earth resemblement emely profitable a pleasant to live among them. An nglish gentleman the name of F—, who has resided are for many year fered his house for divine service, here for many year diered his house-for divine service, and informed me at same time, it would be very agree-able to the English tarve the same service which I had used the Sunday I put here the last winter, on my way to Rome. This was American, with the exception of the prayer for the Produt, which I altered so as to include the sovereign one land in which we sojourn, and the rulers of our respect native countries." [Ep. Watch.

COUNATION.

The Pioncer, publication the Rev. Mr. It in the Illinois Intelliger sion, "the exposure of has been forming for the at Rock Spring, (Ill.) in de-against an unprincipled attack promises, on some future occa-mbination, which for some time ose of prostrating virtuous and andcavoring to promote the great L, Tract, Sabbath School, and religious persons, wh crests of society, by Missionary efforts—a constion to destroy every Seminary, that has for its object education of preachers of the Gospel." We should tt there were indications, that the battle between the fets of Christ and the enemies of spel." We shound a battle between the the battle between the Irrall righteousness, is there brethren be discouraged. xing warm. But let not our eir cause in the cause of God and human happiness strong, therefore, and let not work shall be rewarded." your hands be weak, for Chr. Mirror

MAILS ON T E SABBATH.

The Tables turned.—Beislating on the subject of Sabbath Mails is uniting "arch and State," Congress effected this union when they need the law which requires the mails to be transported a lost offices to be opened on the state of the state effected this union when the first offices to be opened on the mails to be transported a fost offices to be opened on that day—and those who are itioning for the repeal of this law, are endeavoring to plus this union, and their condeavoring to plus the it.

The Difference.—Those cask for the repeal of the present Post office law, are it awing the consciences of men unshackled by any religious est—leaving all men free to labor, or to abstain from a they may think proper, while those who would contint in existence, are determined to coerce fifty thousand, their fellow citizens, to attend to secular business on the state day of the week, their convictions of right, their canness, the law of God, their claims to equal privileg and their claims as freemen to the contrary notwith ding——We would ask our fellow citizens, in their of kindness, how much of political or religious liberty; can discover in this?

Roch. Obs.

Subbath Mails.—It is kne that some of the perions sent to Congress last year, is never presented. This year, we hope, the people will an eye upon their Representatives in this respect.—Chron.

The National Intelligencer — "In the Senate on the day of weeting of the First Coes, eight members only attended; and it was twenty- days before a quorum could be got together. In the buse of Representatives, thirteen members only attended to the first day; it was nineteen days before any mentarrived from New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Marel or Georgia, and it was twenty-seven days before a quantum formed."

Counterfeit Almanacks.— Vermont Telegraph, after copying our caution to mit difference between the Almanack and "Calend" says:—"There is also a difference between the Cheris the American Tract Society those published in the country under that name."— those published in the country under that name."— true of some of our readers, we copy it for their arning. Look out for counterfeits'

The Young Cottager.—The Corresponding Secretary of the American Tract Society acknowledges the receipt of a kind letter from a friend under the signature of "Legh Richmond," enclosing \$50 in part for perpetuating the Tract entitled "The Young Cottager, or history of Little Jane," from the pen of the favorite author whose name the writer of the letter has assumed. The expense of stereotyping and perpetuating a Tract, as estimated by the Committee of the Society, is \$5 per page; and the "Young Cottager" embracing 36 pages, the expense of perpetuating it is \$180. Should it be the pleasure of the writer, as intimated, to contribute \$50 in addition to the sum already paid, it is hoped that others will be found to contribute the remaining \$80.

N. Y. Obs.

Arabic Translation of Malte Brun .- The Egyptians in Paris have translated the Geography of Malte-Brun into Arabic. They have received orders to translate it into Turkish also.

Artificial Flowers in Wax .- A French lady, Madam Louis, has succeeded in producing flowers in wax, of such exquisite delicacy, as to be suited for botanical study. Some specimens have been presented to the Duchess of Berri, and others exhibited to the Parisian public, possessing all the brilliancy of coloring and elaborate minuteness of structure, which are remarkable in the living plants.

The Deacons and others of the First Baptist Church The Deacons and others of the First Baptist Church, Philadelphia, who left the Meeting-house in Second-street, and instituted worship in Bank street, calling themselves the First Baptist Church, are building a noble Meeting-house in Spruce-street between Fourth and Fifth-streets, a most eligible and central situation. They have at present no pastor, but maintain constant preaching. We believe the question which is the First Church, is yet before a legal tribunal unsettled. This controversy would probably not be continued so resolutely were there not large revenues belonging to the church. As a new meeting-house is now going up, in a part of the city where the Baptists very much need a place of worship, we hope the difficulty will soon be settled, and all prove for the best. Chr. Watch.

We understand that Rev. John Newland Maffit, of th Methodist Episcopal Church, now resident in this town, is appointed a Chaplain in the U. S. Navy. [Portsmouth Ob.

CARD.

The subscribers desire to express their gratitude to those senevolent individuals in Woburn who have recently con-ributed the sum of Twenty Dollars, to constitute them mem-sers for life of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Union. JOSEHH BENNETT. MARY L. BENNETT. Woburn, Dec. 10, 1829.

THE ANALYTICAL READER .- Enlarged.

THE ANALYTICAL READER.—Enlarged.
S. C. STEVENS, Bookseller, Dover, N. H. has just published, the first Enlarged Edition of "THE ANALYTICAL READER, containing Lessons in Simultaneous Reading, &c. by Samuel Putnam.—Price half bound, 37 1-2 cents, single—\$3.60 per dozen;—full bound in sheep, 50 cents, single—\$4.80 per dozen. Fair discounts to the trade, and to those who buy to sell again.
This edition is enlarged by the addition of 72 pages, the book therefore contains 228 pages, 12mo, being by far the cheapest book published in the United States, quality of paper and binding being considered. They are bound in Pasteboard and sewed, and the backs filleted and lettered. The book is enlarged by the author, by the suggesstion of many judicious teachers, who have been satisfied by experience that a reading book for 24 and 3d classes ought to contain more Lessons.

in more Lessons.

*** The Publisher has received the following Recom tions, among many others :-

Dartmouth College, July 2, 1829.

Dartmouth College, July 2, 1829.

MR SAMUEL PUTNAM,
My dear Sir,—Your several School Books, the "Introduction to the Analytical Reader," "The Analytical Reader," and "Sequel to the Analytical Reader," have been in use in my own family, and in several schools in which I have been acquainted, since the date of their publication. I regard them as the most valuable books which I have examined, for the purpose of Elementary Instruction in the art of Reading.

Reading. The selections are characterized by great simplicity and The selections are characterized by great simplicity and felicity of arrangement, and the object, of all others, most important, the making of language intelligible, a vehicle of thought, and an instrument of exciting and developing the powers of the youthful mind, seen to have been very happily attained. I sincerely hope the books will come into general use. I am, dear sir, very respectfully your o'bt servant, N. LORD, President Dart. College.

"I have examined the Analytical Reader and Puttern, but the your respectfully send use."

nam's Murray, twhich you were pleased to send use. and onest cheerfully express my approbation of the same."

REV. DR. BOUTON, Concord, N. H.

REV. DR. BOUTON, Concord, N. H.

"I have examined the Analytical Reader, and have used it in school. It merits my approbation. The design of it is good, it leads the young scholar to understand what he reads better than any work with which I am acquainted. Not one of its least excellences is its moral character. The child is led by it to love virtue and to hate its opposite. The author has done a public service; and I wish the book introduced into all our primary schools. I shall promote its circulation whenever I can." S. R. HALL, Principal of the Academy. Concord VI. and author of "Lectures Academy, Concord Vt. and author of " Lectures

the Academy, Concord VI. and author of "Lectures on School Keeping," just published in Boston.

"Dear Sire—The plan of your book I like very much. It must greatly promote one of the principal objects of education, which is, to lead children to form the habits of thought and reflection; to search for the meaning of what they read; to study things, and not words only. I have often had occasion to observe, how easy it is to accustom children to be contented with sound without sense, and how important it is, to direct their education in such a manner, as always to associate words with the ideas they signify. Your book has been introduced into the schools of a neighboring town, and the minister of the town has told me that boring town, and the minister of the town has told me that he considered it worth all the other books in use in the place." Rev. H. HILDRETH, A. M., Gloucester, Ms.

formerly Prof. at Phillips Exeter Academy, N.H. "This plan of this work is of so useful a character, tha "This plan of this work is of so useful a character, that we hope teachers will avail themselves of a perusal of it. We know of no course so well suited to make children thoroughly acquainted with the words of their own language, or to impart the advantages of a correct, forcible, and appropriate expression."

American Journ. of Education.

"The plan, which is new, appears to have been suggested by long experience in the business of Instruction, and to be well adapted to facilitate the progress of learners."

Rev. Dr. Tyler, late Pres. Dart. College, now

of Portland
"I think, after an examination of the A. R. that it ma be employed with very considerable advantage in our common schools." Prof. UFHAM, Bowdoin College.
"You have devised a most excellent method to make child understand what he reads, and to teach him to rea

well and pronounce correctly. It appears to me that a bet-ter elementary work for these purposes cannot be introduc-ed into our schools." Rev. C. BURROUGHS, Portsmouth. "I am of opinion that its intrinsic value needs only be insure it an extensive circulation."
H. Jackson, Monitorial Teacher, Portland.

"I have long thought that a work of this description was eccessary to the Schools of our country, and your effort is Rev. E. Tunnen, Portsmouth, now of Charleton, Ms. The system you have adopted will undoubtedly tend to

"The system you have apprea wit unboducety tend to sharpen the attention of pupils, to strengthen their memories, and bring into exercise, earlier than usual, their powers of judgment. With these advantages the book certainly merits patronage in all our primary schools." LEVI WOODBURY, LL. D. Senator in Congress,

LEVI WOODBURY, L.L. D. Senator in Congress,
and late Governor of N. H.
"I am of opinion that the author has introduced some
valuable improvements, which render it in several respects
superior to any other work of the same class with which I
am acquaisted."

Rev. E. Payson, D. D. late of Portland.

"I highly approve of the Anal. Reader, and think it combines excellencies which are not to be found in any book, and shall use it in our Academy."

Asa E. Foster, formerly Preceptor of Gitmanton Academy, N. H.

"That it has real merits, I am fully satisfied."

"That it has real merits, I am fully satisfied."

Rev. A. Cross, formerly of Salisbury, N. H.

"The plan is the best that has yet been devised, to protect a taste for literary knowledge in the youthful mind."

Hon. John Brodhead, now member of Congress.

"I have made use of the Anal. Reader in this Academy our months, and can confidently express the opinion that it made leads that the accomplish the purposes it proposes it proposes it proposes it proposes. well calculated to accomplish the purposes it proposes. THOS. TENSEY, Preceptor Hampton Academy.

"I have so far examined the A. R. as to be of the opinion that it is a useful book, especialy for Primary Schools."

A. MACE, A. M. formerly Preceptor

Haverbill (N. H.) Academy. "Upon your plan, I am satisfied, the pupils must think as well as read." Rec. B. Stow, of Baptist Church,

I cordially unite with many others in recommending the

Anal. Reader. I think it better calculated to promote the improvements of that class of scholars for which it is designed, than any thing of the kind I have seen."

Rev. J. Townen, Preceptor Roch. (N.H.) Academy. "I know of no work of the kind, which, in my opinion bet ter calculated 'to teach the young idea how to shoot.

I have no doubt but its general introduction into our school would be attended with very salutary effects."

B. GREENLEAF, Preceptor Bradford (Ms.) Academy

"It is constructed on a principle that an important part of Education is to teach children that they have minds, and to learn them how to use their intellectual faculties."

Rev. N. Parker, D.D. Portsmouth.

Rev. N, PARKER, D.D. Portsmouth.

Besides the above, the work is highly recommended by Rev. N. W. Williams, Concord; Rev. J. N. Mafit, Portsmouth; Rev. S. R. Hall, Principal of the Academy, Concord, Vt.; Rev. J. W. Clary, formerly of Dover, now Cornish, N.H.; I. W. Bourne, A.M. formerly Preceptor of Franklin Academy, Dover, N. H.; Rev. Stephen Farley, A.M. Preceptor of Atkinson Academy, N.H.; Rev. Herves Wilbur, author of Bible-Class Text-Book, Reference Bible, &c.; Orange Clark, A.M. late Principal of the Portsmouth Lycom; D. Leavitt, A.M. Teacher of Mathematics, &c. Meredith, N.H.; Hon. A. Ware, Judge U. S. District Court, Maine.

* Copies gratis to supply School Committees ceptors of Academies, where it is not already in use 93 For sale by Richardson, Lord & Holbrook, Carter & Headee, Perkins & Marvin, Boston; Whipple & Lawrence Salem; C. Whipple, E. Stedman, Newburyport; J. Dor & Howland, Worcester; S. Butler & Son, Northampton; J. S. Salem; C. Whipple, E. Stedman, Newburyport; Dorr & Howland, Worcester; S. Butler & Son, Northampton; J. S. & C. Adams & Co., Antherst; C. Andrews & Co., Laucaster; T. Billings, Lowell; M. Newman, Andover; J. Gale, Haverhilt; Collier & Bartlett, Plymouth; E. & C. B. Gill, Hingham, Mass.—N. March, J. F. Shores, Portsmouth; H. Hill & Co., Marsh, Capen & Lyon, Concord; F. Grant, Exeter; J. & J. W. Prentiss, Keene; Thayer & Wiggin, Domstable; R. Boylston, Amherst; Z. Clement, Claremont; T. Mann, Hanover; H. Towle, J. & T. K. Blaisdell, Haverhill; Harris & Prentiss, Plymouth, N. H.—E. P. Walton & Co., G. W. Hill, Montpelier; C. Goodrich, Burlington; H. & Fessenden, Brattleboro'; J. I. Cutler & Co., Bellows-Falls; S. Ide, Windsor; White & Read, Wells-River; J. P. Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury; W. Spooner, Chelsea, Vt.—Shirley & Hyde, Portland; H. Spaulding & Co. Augusta; Glazier, Masters & Co., Hallowell; P. Sheldon, Gardiner; J. W. Moore, Brunewick; H. Hyde, Bath; E. Moody, Thomaston; E. Goodale, Saco; J. K. Renich, Kennebunk, Me.—Cooke & Co., H. & F. J. Huntington, Hartford; A. H. Maltby, New-Haven; L. C. Lyman, Mildetown, Conn.—J. Hutchins, Providence, R. I., & e. & C. Dec. 16.

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Washington Street.

Also—Lectures for Sunday Evenings; containing religions advice to young persons. This work gives a sermon for every Sabbath in the year.

Hall's Lectures on School Keeping—Instrumental Director, for 20 musical instruments—Blair's Catechism of Common Things in use.

Dec. 9.

PENMANSHIP.

MISS NANCY FROST informs those parents in Boson who wish their Children to improve their Penmanship, hat she has opened a School for that purpose at No. 4 School Street. And in order to accommodate all who may wish to attend, she will give lessons at any hour in the da commencing at 9 o'clock.

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MISS FROST, to accommodate those young Ladies and
Gentlemen who cannot attend during the day, will keep an
Evening School from 6 to 9 o'clock.

Terms moderate, and made known at the Room where specimens of improvement in Miss F.'s mode of instruction may be seen.

15. Dec. 9.

may be seen. tf. Dec. 9.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST published by the Massachusetts Sabbath School Union, and for sale at their Depository, No. 47, Cornhild (late Market Street,) Boston. C. C. Dean, Agent. Conversation on the Sandwich Island Mission. Conversations on the Bible.

A Short Account of Robert Cutts Whidden.

2d No. Bible Clars Book, by Fisk and Abbott.

2d Vol. Sabbath School Treasury. If Nov. 25.

CONVERSATIONS ON THE BIBLE, WE ten for the Mass. S. Sch. Union. By Erodore. Witt coloured Maps. Conversations on the Sandwich Island Mission. By a Lady. Sabbath School Teacher's Visits An Antidote to the Vice of Profaneness, by the author of the Vice of Profaneness.

Motherless Ellen.

THE UNION QUESTIONS, vol. 1 and 2, at \$1,50 per dozen. Certificates of Merit with new Hymns, by the Cithers Late Minss Paytor.

For sale, by JAMES LORING, No. 132, Washington-st. In the press—European Children, or Instructive Ske es. By Rev. Dr. Malan, of Geneva. Also, French P ante, or Missions at Home. By Rev. Dr. Malan, of

WILLIAM PENN .- ESSAYS on the Pre-Crisis in the Condition of the American Indians lished in the National Intelligencer, under the William Penn. With an APPENDIX, contain of the Secretary of War to the Cherokee Delegat lutions of the Old Congress from 1775 to 1785 to Kou'k, online, in the Case of Godell w. lor Kent's opinion in the Case of Goodell vs. Jacks touching the rights of the Oneida Indians in the State New-York, Extracts from Judge Story's Centennial I course, Treaty with the Choctaws, &c. &c. Price 25 For sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER 47 Washi

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LEAVE Buffalo daily, except the Sabbath.—Office at the Buffalo House.

the Buffalo House.

LEAVE Lewiston daily, at 4 o'clock in the morning, except the Sabbath.—Office at Colt's, Lewiston Hotel.

Doc. 1, 1890.

REMOVAL.

JACOB BANCROFT, would inform his customers the has removed to No. 27, Union Street, apposite Maj-Brigham's Tavern, where he has for sale an extensive sortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, at fair prices for call and WORSTED YARN, of all kinds, WOOLLEN and WORSTED YARN, of all kinds. nortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, at an Also, WOOLLEN and WORSTED YARN, of all kings, Wholesale and Aug. 27

ASSISTANT TEACHER, OR LESSONS ON

ASSISTANT TEACHER, OR LESSONS OF THE PIANO FORTE.

A LADY, who has for several years instructed in New York, and Washington City, would take a small class, ogive lessons to the members of a Female Academy location some pleasant country town in New-England. Or si would act as Assistant and instruct in the various branch would act as Assistant and instruct in the various branch would act as Assistant and instruct in the various branch of English education usually taught in Academics. Appearance to the Editors of this paper, post paid, we be attended to.

REMOVAL.

EUGENE L. BELL, Commission Merchant, and who
sale Dealer in Shoes and Leather, has removed from N
63, Water Street, to Nos. 15 & 16 North Market Street where a good supply of Shoe Stock, such as Lin Binding skins—Shoe-thread—Lastings—Ribbons— Binding skins—Shoe-thread—Lastinga—Rubnens-4ram— —Cords—Russia & Domestic Sheetings, brown & blead Shirtings—Steel clasps and Ornaments—black and color Roan skins, &c. &c. is offered for Sale, or in exchange is Boots and Shoes, on liberal terms.

Also, an assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Flance

and other articles suitable for the Fall trade. Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes are respectfully invite or call.

4m Boston, Oct. 21, 1829.

EUROPEAN LEECHES. THE subscriber has made such arrangements as will eable him to be constantly supplied with the genuine med cal Lecch.

He has just received a fresh supply, of very large size a in prime order; which are for sale.

N. B. Physicians' prescriptions, and family medicine will receive strict personal attention.

Milk Street, opposite Federal-St. copis12w Sept.

NEW TOMBS.

FOR SALE, under the Park Stree. Meeting House, well built TOMBS. Inquire of EDMUND MUNEOU, N. 57, or GEORGE DENNY, No. 87, State-street. Aug. 1 FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY give not that their Capital Stock is THREE HUNDRED THO SAND DOLLARS, which is all paid in, and invest according to law; and that they make Insurance sgains

on Buildings, Merchandize and other property.

They also insure on MARINE RISKS, to an am not exceeding Thirty Thousand Dollars on any not exceeding Thirty Thousand Dollars on any risk. Office No. 44, State-Street, Boston, Prancis Walen, Pranidan Research Walen, Pranidan Research Vision Prancis Walen, Pranidan Research Vision Pranida Research Vision Pranid JOSEPH WARD, Sec'y. 20w.

BOSTON FEMALE SOCIETY

PURPOS Annual Report, Our last annual Report ears since labored success

MISCELLAI

NO. 53 VOL.

was expected soon to engagervices. We have now the Mr. C. arrived in the city on and immediately entered on i His first engagement was for the expiration of that term, the be important that his labors seeingaged him for one year \$600, with the understanding function should be made where peen the case in various instance of Mr. C.'s family froffiends who have thus aided the ed with the thanks of the soci and hospitality. The above e with the hope that Providen

way for the more permanent and with the resolution, that power to effect this.

Rev. J. R. Cushing labor first of January of the curre of which time his board wa friends, for which our g The society would gladly ha The society would gladly a call in Providence to set where his labors promise mit evident that it was his dut cordingly left in April. His

come to hand. come to hand.

So the society by Mr. Conant At the commencement of m found some difficulty in estations.

have been instances of four if the same evening. I have where I have not been cord ed to go again. Sometim been very encouraging; at of notwithstanding, my labors h er in vain. I have searched hess and misery, some of the named; and have done expedient towards remedy all, there is an immense man

all, there is an immense mas.

Mr. C. gives the following from the 21st of October, 182 1829. Made 1788 visits, in in 67 different Streets, Lan Visited 93 sick persons, 18 Preached 249 times, and meetings, where I have spok meetings were held in 36 different after coming to the city, I leachurch was in a very low stance. In consequence of the

after coming to the city, I leachurch was in a very low stance. In consequence of the tor, they had had stated prea for some months. With the society, I have labored conside ple. The meetings have giew have manifested an anxiptincipal part of the time, I had Lord's days at the House of ly, in the departments of the oners. Here my hopes have ed, when I have seen nearly ted to tears, even after the relosed. But their mixing with ardened wretches in the wor portunity of being alone, had ate serious impressions.

ate serious impressions.

Some of those females, aft
I have seen at the "Penite
at which place I have usually exercises on Wednesday e ers, I have found engaged

ers, I have found engaged elsewhere.

I have met with a number whom I had repeatedly seen but never sufficiently free frog der it suitable to converse will extend to religion. This has less importance of exercising a wawhile here, as probably they more favorable situation to re In Robinson's Alley, at the I have either taught a school oured people, or preached to a week during my residence in ting them on the day previous

ting them on the day previous of Christian friends, I eschool in Peck Lane, at the ity, which evidently has a tra-lengthorhood. Here also I quently preached. Some enco-lave taken place in relation to erhaps not produced by gen he cases of several who have the cases of several who have nuch reason to hope they we nuch reason to hope they we need and infirm persons, who seen deprived of the privilege worship, have expressed much are preached at their house the gives evidence of piety, hon preached for twelve years. Most of the Roman Catholic very ignorant. One of the mayer made to the Virgin Mastwo made to Christ. Anounce of the release of the Sav be sun, when it first arises es ing, dances as an expression as owing to my heretical sent in it is a considered to so. After having been as of people, and understand is the could not read, and consist by the Bibles and Transtributed among them; I provide the could be a consist by the Bibles and Transtributed among them; I provide the could be a consistent of the could be could be could be could be could be consistent of the could be co

mmenced a school among thich I usually attended two util the last of March. I had part of the time a few women ading and made consid ading and writing.
Since closing the school in t

number of meetings in the them the Scriptures, Tract ed to have lut have much fear of their me convers we taken particular pains